# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

### Life on a Desert Island.

### Where the Gold Comes From.

### California and Australia.

### The Ku-Klux Once More

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

**Diary of the Robinson Crusoe's—Their Life on the Desert Island—Final Rescue After 59 Days of Exile.**

We condense the following from a Honolulu letter to the New York *Herald*, giving a diary of the wrecked crew of the Saginaw:—

The Saginaw was lost on the 29th of October at half-past three A. M. The first day's work was securing and getting on shore all the provisions possible—the crew working in the water all day—the provisions being more or less damaged with salt water. At sundown all hands were on the beach after a day's work, with nothing to eat. As soon as possible rations of mutton, bread, and tea were served. Allowance of water, half a cupfull. The 30th was spent in recovering wrecked stuff, getting a boiler, which belonged to the contractor's party, and the ship's condenser on shore. Searching parties for water were also detailed. This day caught the first turtle.

THE DAILY RATIONS.

Rations of seal, turtle, potatoes, onions, and bread served out; the three last to keep them from spoiling. November 6, Sunday, the crew mustered and held service. Eat the first goney. Dysentery made its appearance, and the next day thirty men were on the sick list, and the surgeon without medicines with which to treat them. No success yet in finding water. Much rainy weather. All the containers filled with rain water. On the 9th captured five turtles. At this time matters were becoming quite settled. Fish was caught for the first time on the 11th. Birds were captured at night, to prevent alarming the flocks, and ten were served out at each meal. Sunday, 13th, mustered for service. This feature was observed on each Sabbath during the stay on the island, and only light work engaged in for the purpose of keeping the minds employed; two meals a day were served—breakfast at half-past 9, and dinner at half-past 6 o'clock.

RATIONS DECREASED.

On December 18 the seal ration was cut down to one a day. Fish were quite abundant at this time; some of them were most delicious. December 22, experienced a heavy gale from the west, which caused a heavy surf, washing away the boats, and caused the blocks under the flatboat's frame to settle. All hands out securing the boats and moving the flatboat frame farther up on the beach. One ounce of flour a day now served.

RELIEF EXPECTED.

On the 2d of January Captain Sicard stated to the officers that he should now look for a vessel to relieve them. He had reckoned the number of days the boat would be upon the passage to the Sandwich Islands, the number of days before a ship could be started, and the days' passage to the island, and should not give up hopes until the middle of the month.

THE NEW BOAT PROGRESSING.

On the 3d all hands were variously employed on the big boat, taking the sails used for tents and preparing them for the boat.

SMOKE DISCOVERED.

At about half-past three o'clock P. M. Dr. Frank and Mr. Ryan strolled off to the lookout hammock. After looking a short time Mr. Ryan called the doctor's attention to what he thought was smoke upon the horizon, but the doctar was doubtful, and cautioned Ryan not to say anything until he was certain.

SAIL HO!

They walked back to the tents and were talking about it when the carpenter shouted "Sail, ho!" throwing his hat in the air, and jumping down from the boat. A person was sent up the flagstaff with a glass, who soon reported a schooner-rigged steamer heading for the island.

THE STEAMER ARRIVES.

Just at sundown the steamer came to off the island and dipped her flag, and soon after made other signals which satisfied the party on the island that relief had come.

A HEARTY MEAL.

The captain now gave orders to let the men have full rations of such edibles as they desired, and the night was far spent before the cooking and eating ceased. At daylight the next morning the steamer was not in sight, but soon after appeared and a boat was manned to send out to meet her.

THE WRECKED CREW EMBARK.

On the 5th, at sundown, all hands were safely on board the Kilanea, and she was headed for Midway Island to take in a supply of coal.

January 7, at half-past four P. M., being coaled, the steamer was headed away for this place, and after a pleasant passage of seven days came to dock.

VISIT OF THE WRECKED OFFICERS TO THE KING.

On the 26th Captain Sicard and officers of the Saginaw, Captain Glass and officers of the Nyack, and the United States Consul, Mr. Mattoon, were granted an audience by his Majesty the King. Captain Sicard took occasion to thank the King for the prompt despatch of the steamer for the relief of the Saginaw's crew. So ends the story.

### A HEROINE'S INTREPIDITY.

**An Old Teacher Burned to Death in Brooklyn—A Courageous Maid-servant Saving a Family from a Terrible Fate.**

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the four-story building No. 183 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the lower part of which was occupied as a fur store by Mr. Julius Weinberg, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mrs. Weinberg was the only person in the store, and the moment the flames burst forth she rang the bell for the servant, Jane Ann Dunne, who was up stairs with four children and Louis Ecketein, an old teacher. The flames leaped to the upper part of the building, the only means of escape from which was by a narrow staircase leading into the store. The maid servant, on discovering the fire, seized the two youngest children, and calling upon the other two to follow her, dashed down stairs to the store. All the children were saved, but the old teacher was very feeble, and unable to reach the store. He reached the second story, and there the flame scutting him off, he shouted for assistance. The brave servant, hearing his cries, ran from the store, and unmindful of danger, ascended to the second story, where she found the old man, almost suffocated, groping his way towards the staircase. She ran to him and endeavored to lead him down, but at the head of the stairs which she had but a moment previously ascended the flames fiercely forbade escape. Even then her presence of mind did not forsake her. The heroine took the old man in her arms, and staggered through the dense smoke to the top floor, where Eckstein fainted. Not a moment was to be lost. The brave girl saw that the only avenue of escape was through the scuttle. She was unable to take the old man up the ladder, and to save her own life she left him to his fate, and escaped through the scuttle to the roof. She then called to the firemen below, who ascended their ladder to the fourth story, but the volume of flame and smoke was so dense that they were unable to enter the apartment wherein the old man was lying. The fire having been extinguished, they returned to the room, and found poor Eckstein at the foot of the ladder, where he had fallen and been burned to a crisp.—*N. Y. Sun to day.*

### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

**The Gold Production of California and Australia.**

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of February 7 contained the following interesting and instructive statistics in relation to the history of California and Australia:—

"The similarity of mining operations in the Australian colonies to those in California, both in respect to origin and progress, is remarkable. Gold was discovered here in 1848, and there in 1851. From the 10th of June to the end of December, 1851, the quantity of gold obtained in Victoria, the first six months after its discovery, was 283,414 ounces. During 1852 the miners secured 2,218,783 ounces of gold, valued at $44,375,640; and in the year 1856 the quantity obtained was 2,985,991 ounces, amounting to $59,719,820. This was the largest yield of any one year in the history of the Victoria gold fields. The decline in production commenced the following year, 1857, and continued each year till 1868, when there was an increase of 233,811 ounces over that of 1867.

"The result of mining operations in 1868 was 1,657,498 ounces, valued at $33,149,960. The total quantity of gold received in Victoria from 1851 to 1868—eighteen years—was 35,568,450 ounces, valued at $711,369,000.

"As it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the total productions of gold in the Australian colonies and the neighboring colony of New Zealand, compared with California, we give the latest official and reliable return as follows:—

| | *Ounces.* | *Value.* |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria, 1851 to 1868 | 35,568,450 | $711,369,000 |
| New South Wales, 1851 to 1867 | 7,029,688 | 143,314,125 |
| Queensland, 1860 to 1868 | 128,711 | 2,424,850 |
| | 43,626 849 | $852 107,975 |
| New Zealand, 1853 to 1867 | 3,746,214 | 74,924,280 |
| Total from 1851 to 1868 | 47,373,063 | $937,032,255 |

"It will not be necessary to give a detailed statement of the yearly exports from California. The amount of gold and silver bullion shipped from San Francisco in certain years was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1859 | $47,624,193 |
| In 1861 | 40,639,089 |
| In 1864 | 55,203,423 |
| In 1869 | 37,287,117 |
| In 1870 | about 35,000,000 |

"The actual production of all the mines west of the Rocky Mountains can hardly be less than $60,000,000 per annum, and the statistics published from year to year since the discovery of gold in 1848—now about twenty-two years—prove that over $1,200,000,000 of treasure has been exported. If we deduct from this sum the average of three years, so as to bring the returns to correspond with the returns of Australia since gold was discovered there—say $171,428,580—we shall have $1,028,571,420 to compare with the results of the Australian and New Zealand mines—$937,062,255. This gives a difference of $91,539,165 in favor of California and the Pacific coast mines as the result of eighteen years of development. These estimates are only approximate values, but they are as nearly correct as it is practicable to have them. They show a remarkable similarity in the grand total of the mining interests of the two countries, so near of an age and so similar in their rise and progress.

"From 1855 to 1868 the Government of Victoria paid $76,955 as rewards for the discovery of paying gold fields. And from 1851 to 1868 it received in revenue from the gold fields alone, for miners' licenses, miners' rights, business licenses, escort fees, export duty, leases of gold and mineral lands, etc., the sum of $26,057,325.

"The quantity of gold obtained in Victoria from 1864 to 1868, five years, from quartz veins and alluvial workings, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From quartz veins | 2,622 856 ounces |
| From alluvial diggings | 5,036,018 ounces |

Showing in favor of alluvial diggings, 2,413,162 ounces in five years.

"In the seven leading mining districts of Victoria—namely, Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemain, Ararat, and Gippsland—there are 2431 miles of water races constructed at a cost of $1,551,350. The area of land held as claims in the same districts is 138,575 acres. And the estimated value of the claims in these seven districts is $44,347,520. The number of machines employed in alluvial mining are 441 steam engines, 1887 pumping machines, 298 whims, 320 whips, 261 cradles, 19,346 water-wheels, 643 stamps crushing cement. And the number employed in quartz mining are 602 steam engines, 66 crushing machines, 5997 stamps, 512 whims, 436 whips. And the value of all the mining plant in Victoria is estimated at $10,752,160.

"The number of men engaged in mining in Victoria in 1851 was 19,300. The largest number in 1860, 108,562; and the number in 1868 was 64,658.

"In 1857 there were 36 327 Chinamen working at the mines in Victoria. In 1868 the number was reduced to 15,300. The remainder have nearly all returned to their native land. Only 56 of the 15,300 are working at the quartz mines, the balance are working on the alluvial mines.

"The number of gold mining companies is 2471; the number of shares in these companies is 7,421,492; and the nominal capital is $122,156,025. The average yield of quartz is only about 11 dwts. 12 37 grains to the ton. This is a small yield compared with California and the Pacific coast.

"In 1852 the average earnings of miners were $1310; in 1862 it fell to $336; in 1868 the average rose to $520 per man per annum. This will give our readers a bird's-eye view of the mining operations of the Australian colonies, with which we are coming into such close commercial intercourse by means of the line of mail steamers, and as soon as this line is put on a permanent and satisfactory basis, our intimacy is likely to grow still more rapidly and extensively."

### NATIONAL BANKS PROSECUTED.

**Proceedings Against the National Shoe and Leather Bank and the Central National Bank.**

United States District Attorney Davis having become satisfied that some of the national banks in this city had made incorrect returns of their dividends to the collectors in their respective districts, an investigation ensued, and the District Attorney believes that he has sufficient evidence to show that such returns have been made from at least two banks—the National Shoe and Leather and the Central National—and he has determined to prosecute them in order to recover penalties and the differences between the tax paid on the amounts returned and the amounts that should have been returned.

Assistant District Attorney Emerson is preparing the cases for trial in the United States District Court, and it is probable that they will soon come to a hearing. The penalties in each case amount to about $11,000, but it will be necessary to examine the books of the banks to ascertain the true amounts of dividends, and perhaps in addition to take the testimony of the bank officials.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

### OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**An Engineer and two Firemen Shot on a Railroad Train—Extraordinary Ku-Klux Document.**

RALEIGH, Feb. 16.—A most diabolical outrage occurred here about three miles from this city on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. As the regular passenger train which left this city yesterday for Greenville neared Smith's Branch, at Ex-Gribble, the engineer observed a man walking on the trestlework armed with a double-barreled shotgun. When the train came up with him he stepped off the track and, deliberately drawing his gun to his shoulder, discharged both barrels at the engineer and fireman in rapid succession. The engineer, who had no idea the villain was in earnest when he levelled the gun at him, stood and received the contents of the gun full in the face, not even moving his head within the carriage in rear of the engine. Both his eyes were destroyed, and the buckshot with which the gun was loaded are said to have penetrated the brain. Both the firemen were also badly wounded. The train was at once stopped and reversed, and as it put back towards the city the assassin stood coolly reloading his gun, but did not make any other attempt to fire. The employees on the train being unarmed, made no attempt to arrest the villain. The engineer will die, and the firemen are badly wounded. The outrage created the most intense excitement among the passengers. A sheriff's posse was at once despatched to the scene, and succeeded in arresting a man named Hornsby as the alleged assassin.

The following Ku-klux document was left on the person of the jailer, who was tied half a mile from the jail by the masked horsemen, while they took out the ten negroes in Union county to lynch them on Sunday night last:—

Taken by habeas corpus, in silence and in secrecy. Thought has been working, and the benignant efficiency of concealment speaks for itself. Once again have we been forced by force to use force. Justice was lame, and she had to lean upon us. Information having been obtained that a doubting Thomas, the Judge—the inferior of nothing, the superior of nothing, and of consequence the equal of nothing, who has neither eye to see to the scars of oppression, nor ear to hear the cause of humanity, even though he wears the judicial silk—had ordered some guilty prisoners from here to the city of Columbia, and of injustice and prejudice for an unfair trial of life, thus clutching at the wheelspokes of destiny, then this thing was created and projected, otherwise it never would have been. We yield to the inevitable and inexecrable and act this the best. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth" is our motto. We want peace; but this cannot be till justice returns. We want and will have justice; but this cannot be till the bloody fight of freedom is fought. Until then the Moloch iniquity will have his rights, even if the marshal of justice must have his martyr. K. K. K.

Governor Scott has advised the appointment of a legislative committee of three, without regard to party, to visit the President and represent to him the condition of affairs in this State, and request sufficient force of troops to protect life and property and to enforce the civil law.

Another case of lynching is looked for in York county, where a number of negro murderers are confined in jail.

### BOSS TWEED'S DIAMOND.

**Romantic History of One of the Brightest Gems in the World.**

A few years ago Bill Tweed was glad to get an occasional job at plastering, but now William M. Tweed, by a timely alliance with Tammany and Jim Fisk, is worth a million. Now that he is rich and powerful he has more friends than before, and some disinterested ones among them paid $15,500 for a diamond, which they gave him on Christmas. The *Jewelers' Circular* calls it, "without doubt, the finest diamond in this country," and says:—

About the year 1602 an agent of the celebrated diamond house of Giorami Ricardo, of Vienna, discovered this jewel in an ancient city in the interior of India, and with much difficulty forwarded it to his house in Vienna. At this time the stone weighed 21¼ carats, and was cut on the face only, as was the custom in those days, which were before the art of diamond-cutting had reached anything like the perfection of modern times. Thinking, therefore, to enhance both its beauty and its value, Sig. Ricardo set his most skilful lapidaries to work upon it, and in the year 1611 it was delivered in a perfect state, and thus acquired an entirely new character of quality and splendor. If it were beautiful before, it was now glorious beyond the reach of words to describe it. The cutting, however, reduced its weight to 16¾ carats, and, notwithstanding the skill and care bestowed upon it, there was a flaw near the edge of it, although it was perceptible only to connoisseurs. In this state it was sold to a certain Russian nobleman who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Russian Court, and was exiled to Siberia in consequence. He carried the jewel with him in his weary journey and long imprisonment. It stood him in good stead, however, at last, for it helped to secure his freedom, although in what manner does not transpire. In 1735 the diamond passed into the hands of a French marquis, who was a person in high favor at the French Court. So he kept it until he mysteriously vanished and was lost sight of for some time. But presently in Baden Baden there appeared at the gambling tables this distinguished nobleman. After gambling all his other property, he staked this diamond and lost, and then drew his pistol and blew out his brains.

In the year 1741, after once more passing into the possession of a Russian, it turned up again in Paris, and was this time owned by a celebrated dealer, who put a fabulous price upon it, notwithstanding which he sold it to a French noble, who bought it as a present for one of the court beauties. It remained in France until 1792, and then travelled to England, when it was discovered that the edges were slightly broken and chipped. It was inclosed, however, in an elaborate setting, and worn in a bracelet upon the arm of a beautiful woman, when short sleeves were in fashion, and it had room and leisure to show off its splendor and the loveliness of the lady's arm to supreme advantage. In 1813 it again changed hands, and was bought by one of the richest baronets in England, who wore it in a ring on the first finger, as was then the fashion of gentlemen of distinction. It continued in this form until the year 1849, when it was recut and the flaw mentioned before removed, during the process of which it was reduced to its present size, namely, 9¾ carats. It was nearly two years in hand before the final touches were put to it, which made it the most perfect, beautiful, and brilliant gem of its size in the world. It was now sold once more to a French nobleman, who presented it to his bride at the wedding feast, and the lady's family held it until the breaking out of the present war, when the cruel necessities compelled the sale of it again.

—A route for a ship canal has been surveyed from Suisoon Bay to Stockton, California, through the valley of San Joaquin.

—Patrick McGinnis, an insane man, starved himself to death in the Alixan Brothers' Hospital in Chicago on Wednesday night.

—The argument on the motion for a new trial of Rulloff, convicted of murder at Binghamton, began in Albany on Wednesday.

—The President, Vice-President, General Akerman, and General Sherman were present at the Wisconsin levee in Washington on Wednesday evening.

—According to a statistical report submitted to the Legislature, there were 6692 marriages, 20,738 births, and 10,790 deaths recorded in New Jersey during 1870. The marriage registry is incomplete.

—The Masonic fraternity of Cleveland purpose building a temple in that city. An association has been formed, with $250,000 capital, in shares of $50 each, and most of the stock has already been subscribed.

## SECOND EDITION

### TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

### The Prospects of Peace.

### Illness of the Emperor.

### Prussian War Exactions

### Armistice Said to be Disregarded.

### The London Conference.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

### Murder by a Young Woman.

### Disastrous Fire in Maine.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The French National Assembly.**

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At to-day's session of the National Assembly, the following-named Vice-Presidents were chosen:—M. M. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azy, Ludovic Vite, and Leon de Malville. A resolution was introduced proposing

**Thiers for Chief Executive**

with authority to nominate a ministry, but providing that the power of the republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signature of Dufaure, De Malville, Vite, and Saint Hilaire.

A deputy censured a

**Manifestation Made Yester day**

outside the Chamber, and adjured the Paris Deputies so to act as to preserve liberty of discussion.

**Violent Recriminations**

ensued between the Conservative and Republican Deputies.

**General Faidherbe Declines Membership.**

A letter was subsequently read from General Faidherbe declining to accept membership.

**Deputies Confirmed.**

The Senate confirmed the election of thirty-three of the Paris deputies. Rochefort, Victor Hugo, and Floquet were present to day. The Chamber is strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building.

**The London Conference.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—No meeting of the Black Sea Conference was held yesterday, the members already in London being disposed to wait the arrival of the representative from France, now expected daily.

**A Letter from Prince Napoleon**

explicitly denies that the Prince ever offered himself to Bismarck as the successor of the Emperor.

**Prospects of Peace.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin telegraphs that if peace is not concluded prior to the assemblage of the German Diet the Emperor will probably remain at Versailles, and the meeting of Parliament be postponed.

**The Emperor Ill with Rheumatism.**

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says Emperor William is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

**Germans on the Loire.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is stated that the German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

Announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by the German troops should be found necessary, General Falkenstein will be designated Governor.

**The Prussians Have Demanded**

300,000 francs from the town of Bernay, in the Department of Eure, under threat of bombardment.

The Germans

**Continue to Levy Contributions**

in Normandy, despite the armistice.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 16.

**The Roumanian Senate**

voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion towards Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the Government.

**Greek Minister of War.**

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—Cunelewsky has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

**Last Night's Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 7⅜; do. Orleans, 7⅜@7⅜d.

Sales of cotton on a ship named loading in New Orleans at 7⅛d. for middling Orleans. Also, sales on ship named at Charleston or Savannah at 7⅛d., March or April delivery in Liverpool.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Fires in Troy.**

TROY, Feb. 17.—Two fires occurred here last night. J. C. Moore & Brother, stove and furnishing goods business; loss about $5000; insurance $2500. Three tenement-houses belonging to Mrs. Martin Daley, corner of Madison and Fourth streets, were burned. Loss about $7000; fully insured.

**Further Particulars of the Accident to the Montreal Express Train.**

TROY, Feb. 16.—The Montreal express train, which left New York at 4 P. M., ran off the track between that city and Albany to-night about 10 P. M. A broken rail threw the train from the track, and after running about twenty rods upon the ties, the rear coach swung against the embankment on the right and became detached. Meantime the tender had become uncoupled from the baggage-car, and that car and the palace-car tumbled down into the ravine. The palace-car immediately took fire from the gasoline on board, and both cars were burned up. The passengers, however, escaped through the windows. Alfred Hillyard, of Pennsylvania, upon returning into the car for his baggage, was severely burned about the head and neck, but not fatally. Others were burned, but not seriously. The mails and baggage were all saved.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do., 110⅝; do. 1865, do. 110⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 90⅝; Canton Co., 73¼; Cumberland preferred, 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 21⅝; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Western Union Telegraph, 46⅛.

### *FROM HARRISBURG.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.

**The Erie County Republican Committee**

met yesterday, and unanimously instructed their delegates to vote for General David B. McCreary for Auditor-General.

**John Siney.**

President of the Miners' Benevolent Association, is at Harrisburg. Representatives or members of this organization are constantly at the State capital, and a bill which was introduced last week to

**Reduce the Rates of Coal Transportation**

on the railroads is believed to have originated with the association.

Advices which have been received at this point represent the contest between the

**Railroads and the Miners**

to have resolved itself into a bold and decided fight. The railroad corporations have almost doubled their rates of tax, with the expressed intention of making them prohibitory, and in hopes that the association will become disorganized and destroyed. The association, on the other hand, insist upon what is termed a "basis;" that is, that their wages for labor be regulated according to the market prices for coal. Whether the association is streng enough to make a prolonged contest is not known, but as the miners were out of work the greater part of last summer, it is doubtful whether they are in a good financial condition.

**The Miners' Committee**

are out in a card this morning in the Harrisburg papers, in which they denounce the Reading Railroad for its high rates, and appeal to philanthropists to aid workingmen whose wages average but $9 25 per week.

**Strikes Ruinous to the Trade.**

The Reading Railroad is understood to take the position that these continued strikes are becoming ruinous to the trade, and are originated and urged from trivial causes, and thaunless they and other transporting companies take some bold and decided stand, the whole business will be at the mercy of the association, which, while it purports to be for benevolent purposes, is really a gigantic working monopoly.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Conflagration in Brunswick, Me.**

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 17.—An extensive and disastrous conflagration occurred here this morning. Two saw-mills, two sash and blind factories, a flouring mill, woollen mill, and several smaller manufactories were totally destroyed, together with a portion of the toll-bridge which connects this place with Topsham. A large number of mechanics and laborers are deprived of employment by the disaster.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Murder by a Girl.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Major Fish, of the Cliff House, Rocky River, was shot and killed last night by a German girl named Fanny Draser. The girl charges Fish with having seduced and then abandoned her. She is now in custody in this city.

### *SAN DOMINGO.*

**Letter from Dr. Vinton to President Grant.**

TRINITY PARISH, NEW YORK, CLERGY ROOMS, TRINITY CHURCH, Feb. 3, 1871.—My Dear General:—I have just returned from Nassau, N. P., where I escorted Mrs. Vinton for health, leaving her there for the winter and spring months. This voyage has occasioned reflections and conversations on the question of acquiring San Domingo Island as a sanitarium. The universal wish of the Americans at Nassau was for a resort on *American* soil in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids, expressed in a longing for the success of your efforts to secure the Island of San Domingo. But this motive is secondary to the great political and commercial advantages. In conversing with her Britannic Majesty's Governor (Walker) of Nassau, he said to me that he earnestly hoped that the United States would secure the Island of San Domingo for the twofold reason—

First—That our civilization and culture would redeem the society of the West Indies, and,

Second—That the soil and productions of that island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cuba, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand. Governor Walker has been forty-one years in the West Indies, and is about to return home to enjoy retirement on his pension. His eulogy on San Domingo was qualified. Another view of the importance of securing the Island was suggested by a talk with an intelligent sea captain, with the chart before us, with soundings, etc. He pointed out that, supposing the ship canal be made through the Isthmus of Panama, the direct route from Asia to Europe *must* be through the channels on either side of San Domingo, which accordingly must become the great entrepot between these quarters of the world.

I beg you to examine the chart with this view, and it will strike you forcibly that an island so rich, so fertile, so badly ruled, and so carelessly cultivated will certainly fall into the hands of some people of the Caucasian race, of some government wise enough to hold it. I wish my old friend and schoolmate at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mr. Sumner, would cease to oppose the measures set on foot by the President and Congress, and see the matter with the eyes which have revealed to me the immense importance of obtaining San Domingo; and in this hope and opinion I feel assured the masses of our fellow-citizens, who are not blinded by party nor by ignorance, coincide.

I pray that God's blessing may prosper your plans in this regard for the benefit of universal man, the good of our dear country, and the happiness of the inhabitants of the island.

I remain, dear General, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS VINTON.

To his Excellency President Grant.

### THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

**The "Supply" to Convey the United States Stores—Mr. Stewart's Gift.**

The United States storeship Supply, which has been ordered to be fitted out with the least possible delay to carry provisions from this country to the starving French, will, it is expected, be ready for sea, at New York, in about two weeks, Commander Braine, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, having employed his whole force in making new sails for the ship, and in preparing her general outfit.

The Supply will most probably be loaded at the navy yard to save time, and all the necessary arrangements for so doing will be made between Rear-Admiral Smith, commandant at the yard, and the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange.

The Supply was purchased in Boston in 1846. During the Mexican war she carried provisions to the squadron operating at Vera Cruz. She has been twice to the East Indies, and carried Commander Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea. At that time she was commanded by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Porter.

Six months ago she returned from Europe, whither she had been with a cargo of provisions for the European squadron, and was laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Supply is a stout live-oak ship, of 547 tons burthen, is capable of carrying about 4000 barrels, and is noted for her sea-going qualities.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has announced his purpose of sending five thousand barrels of flour to France, to be distributed among the sufferers. Mr. Stewart will send his munificent contribution as soon as a suitable vessel can be secured.

### JAPAN.

**Two Englishmen Attacked in the Streets of Yeddo.**

A Yeddo (Jan. 20) correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:—

Before daybreak on the morning of the 14th inst., I was hastily aroused, in my residence at Asabo, by an officer bearing a brief note from Mr. Verbeck, the director of the Government College at Yeddo, in which it was stated that Messrs. Dallas and King, two English teachers engaged in that institution, had been attacked and seriously wounded the night before by some persons unknown, and in one of the most populous portions of the city.

CHARACTER OF THE INJURIES.

The wounds were frightfully severe. Both gentlemen were conscious and able to converse with friends. From the first there was no doubt of Mr. Dallas' recovery. He had a ghastly cut across the back, the point of a heavy sword having apparently first struck and lacerated his head. Mr. King had two terrible slashes—one down, the other across, the back. His case is more serious, but his speedy restoration is as certain as that of Mr. Dallas. Every care and attention have been received by both, and the public sympathy bestowed upon them is as deep and genuine as the thoughtful and considerate zeal with which their private needs are administered to.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

The two teachers had visited the foreign quarter of Yeddo on the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th, at which place they dismissed their guards, intending to return unattended to the college during the evening. They started about 7½ o'clock, on foot, accompanied by a young Japanese, a tutor in the college, and a special pupil of Mr. Dallas—in fact, an inmate of his house. The distance they had to traverse is about ten miles by the most direct route, but they chose another course, through streets which are generally well lighted and thronged with passengers until a late hour. For some four hours they wandered considerably beyond their regular way, and were apparently just about moving towards their homes by a series of side streets, when they heard rapid footsteps behind them, and, before they could turn, Mr. Dallas felt a sharp blow which nearly prostrated him, but which he did not at the moment know to be the cut of a sword. As he was regaining his feet, Mr. King cried out that he was wounded, and that their only chance was to run. Fortunately there was no resolute pursuit. In a few moments they gained a paper shop on the principal street, where they were received with the utmost kindness, the inmates closing their doors to prevent the entrance of intruders, carefully staunching the wounds and sending messages to the college, and in search of surgeons. The young Japanese who accompanied the Englishmen is said to have run away in terror, without making any effort to attack or to identify the assassin or assassins. If he were really guilty of this act of desertion, so contrary to the principles of Japanese gallantry, he will inevitably suffer degradation and disgrace, if not worse. He has already been imprisoned. By 10 o'clock on Thursday evening a number of Japanese doctors had arrived and had dressed the wounds with admirable skill.

EFFORTS FOR THE ARREST OF THE CRIMINALS.

In spite of every endeavor of the Japanese officials, nothing has yet been elicited to fix the crime upon any individuals, or to explain its possible motives, but I venture to say that no government ever manifested a more determined purpose to arrive at the truth. Greater promptness and vigor could not have been exercised. By 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, every gate in Yeddo was closed, and sentinels stationed to prevent the egress or ingress of any person except under strict surveillance. By midnight the rivers and all the canals were guarded, and no boats were allowed to leave the city, or even to freely circulate. On Friday the entire class of two-sworded men in Yeddo underwent examination. Their weapons were inspected by experts, to discover if any trace of blood existed upon them, and they were called upon to give written certificates of their whereabouts on the evening of the assault. Nor were these measures mere formalities, as I have abundant reason to know that they were strictly and literally executed in the houses of high and low alike. A great deal of the traffic and the social intercourse of a vast city has actually been suspended, in order that nothing should be omitted that might aid in bringing the offenders to justice.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Circus Men in Court.**

*District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.*

Joseph Cameroni vs. Gardner & Forepaugh. In this case the plaintiff alleged that at the instance of the defendants he raised a band of seven musicians to travel with their circus, and he entered with his band into their service at $435 per month, he having the contract and being the responsible man, while he employed a man named Varigli as leader. He started out with them last spring, and served them through the East and West until they were sold out at Lancaster by the sheriff in August; but they did not pay him from June up to the end of the season, and therefore he sued to recover.

The defense alleged that in June, while the company was in New York State, the plaintiff and his brother attacked the leader, Varigli, with knives, and treated him in such a way that he refused to play with them any longer. An understanding was then had with plaintiff by which he agreed to resign control of the band and to play as a simple musician, while they employed a man named Sexton to take his place, and, therefore they argue they owe him nothing. On trial.

**Fight**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.*

Patrick Maguire is being tried to-day upon the charge of assault and battery upon John F. Christie. There was a bargain about a cow, and the money was paid; then a dispute arose, and Christie's head was pretty soundly clubbed; he says Maguire did it, who has run away. The case was begun yesterday, and had not yet been concluded.

**Dr. Reid.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pawson.*

To-day was fixed for the argument of the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. O. W. Reid, who was convicted last March of performing a criminal surgical operation, and the District Attorney was present ready to proceed, but owing to the indisposition of the prisoner's counsel the case went over. Twenty-six reasons are assigned why a new trial should be granted.

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the Herald.*

"The rate on call continued four to five per cent., according to the class of collaterals and standing of borrowers.

"Prime commercial paper is in request at 6½@7 per cent. discount.

"Foreign exchange was firmer on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110½@110¾ for sight bills.

"The gold market was restive and unsettled, and the price moved frequently on a light business. Early reports had it that the Bank of England would raise their rate of discount, owing to a drain of money from London to the continent, and the 'bears,' who became frightened, began covering, with the result of putting gold from 111⅛ to 111⅜. When it was found that the Bank of England had not raised the rate the market went down to 110⅝. The Government sold a million of gold at the Sub-Treasury at 111 15@111 35. The amount bid for was $2,245,000, in sixteen proposals, at prices ranging from 111 26 to 111 35.

"The Government list has not as yet recovered from the effects of the recent movement which advanced prices so sharply and suddenly as to bring bonds from the other side of the Atlantic, the market there having failed to catch that enthusiasm existing on this side and advance correspondingly. This very natural reaction was assisted by the decline in gold yesterday afternoon, and all the issues, except the currency sixes, which are enhanced by lower gold, fell off, and the market closed barely steady at our quotations. The 'bulls' sold as low as 109¾."

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### HOW "BRITISH FREE TRADE" DESTROYED "IRISH FREE TRADE."

*From the Chicago Bureau.*

That the Irish Revolutionists of '79 to '98 were fully justified in the intensity of their demand that the trade of Ireland should be freed from British legislation will fully appear by a few extracts from Mitchell's History of Ireland, from the surrender of the Irish cause at Limerick to the power of "William of Orange" down to the present time. We begin at page 19:—

"The English were not disposed to let their predominance remain without practical fruits, as appeared in the proceedings touching the woollen trade of Ireland. During the few first years of William's reign, there being then abundance of sheep in Ireland, and also much cheap labor, considerable progress was made in the manufacture of woollen cloths. These fabrics were exported in some quantity to foreign countries, and in many cases the Irish manufacturer was enabled to undersell the English. But England was then using great exertions to obtain the entire control of this gainful trade; and the competition of Ireland gave great umbrage. It is true that the woollen trade in Ireland, and all the profits of its export and sale, were in the hands of the English colonists, and that the Colonial Parliament in Dublin would fain have extended and protected it if they had been permitted. But here again the English power stepped in and controlled everything according to its own interest. The two houses of Lords and Commons addressed King William, urging that some immediate remedy must be found against the obnoxious trade in Ireland. The Lords, after detailing the intolerable oppression which was inflicted upon deserving, industrious people in England, expressed themselves thus:—'Wherefore we most humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty that your Majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long been and will be ever looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied, may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same.'

"Probably no more shameless avowal of British greediness was ever made even by the Parliament of England. But the King replied at once that he would do all that in him lay to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland'—in other words, to ruin his subjects of that island.

"The Irish Parliament was now also assembled in Dublin. The Earl of Galway and two others were lords-justices, and they, pursuant to their instructions, recommended to Parliament to adopt means for putting a stop to the woollen manufacture, and to encourage the linen. The Commons in their address meekly replied that they 'shall heartily endeavor to encourage the linen trade; and as to the woollen, they take leave to express their hope to find such a temperament that the same may not be injurious to England.'

"The 'temperament' they found was in the acts which were passed in the following year, 1699, which minutely regulated everything relating to wool. In the first place, all export of Irish woollen cloths was prohibited except to England and Wales. The exception was delusive, because heavy duties amounting to prohibition prevented Irish cloth from being imported into England or Wales. Irish wool thereafter had to be sent to England in a raw state to be woven in Yorkshire; and even this export was cramped by appointing one single English port, Barnstable, as the only point where it could legally enter. All attempts at foreign commerce in Ireland were at this time impeded also by the navigation laws, which had long prohibited all direct trade between Ireland and the colonies. No colonial produce, under those laws, could be carried to Ireland until after it should have first entered an English port, and been unloaded there. The object of these laws, of course, was to secure to English merchants and shipowners a monopoly of all such trade, and they had the desired effect, so that a few years afterwards the Dean of St. Patrick's (Swift) could truly write:—'The convenience of ports and harbors, which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon this kingdom, is of no more use to us than a beautiful prospect to a man shut up in a dungeon.'"

"The effect of thus prohibiting the woollen manufacture in Ireland was to remit the whole population to agriculture, and such were the restrictions on the export of agricultural products that scarce anything could be exported but wool, and that only to England. While agriculture was really hampered, it was still the sole resource, since navigation and manufactures were absolutely made crimes. Hence the competition between tenants to obtain farms increased as the prospects of being able to pay the rents diminished. Thus, Dean Swift, in a pamphlet on 'The Present Miserable State of Ireland,' written twenty years after the passage of the acts above quoted, says:—

"'Another great calamity is the exorbitant raising of the rent of lands. Upon the determination of all leases made before the year 1690, a gentleman thinks he has but indifferently improved his estate if he has only doubled his rent-roll. Farms are screwed up to a rack-rent; leases granted but for a small term of years; tenants tied down to hard conditions, and discouraged from cultivating the lands they occupy to the best advantage, by the certainty they have of the rent being raised, on the expiration of their lease, proportionably with the improvements they shall make. Thus is that honest industry restrained; the farmer is a slave to his landlord; and it is well if he can cover his family with a coarse homespun frieze.'

"During all this time it must be understood that the Catholics, who constituted two and a half millions out of the three millions of Irish population, were not only prohibited by statute from owning any interest in land or real estate, but even from owning any 'horse, gelding, or mare, under a penalty of £5,' and from educating their children at any school not under the direction of Protestants. Can it be wondered that, after centuries of such oppression, such stupid, besotted, blind, and bigoted tyranny, interrupted almost every year by helpless and hopeless rebellions, which were stamped out by the force of numbers, the Irish race should at last hate the English name, that that hatred should have become a national sentiment, a part of the Irish blood, irremovable by compromises, and that will never pause, nor rest, nor cease its painful struggles, till the God of nations and of battles decrees between the two races a final and perpetual divorce.

Ireland making her own laws at Dublin, as England makes hers at London. God speed the day! say we, as Americans.

Under all the influences to which we have referred, the outward evils of subjugation began to show themselves. Landlords would not live in Ireland; first, because it was not pleasant to be confronted by the misery they produced; secondly, because their agents collected higher rents and turned out the tenants more heartlessly than they could have done; thirdly, because life was gayer on the continent, while in Ireland all was misery; and fourthly, because though the whole Catholic population were disarmed by law and military force, yet the landlords were not always safe. Absenteeism, therefore, says Dean Swift, carried over to the Continent half a million sterling of Irish money per annum, with no return. "Another great evil," says Swift, "was the propensity of proprietors to turn great tracts of land into sheep-pastures, which, of course, drove away tenants, increased the wretched competition for farms, and still more increased rents." It was this which made Swift exclaim, with his bitter humor:—"Ajax was mad when he mistook a flock of sheep for his enemies, but we shall never be sober till we are of the same way of thinking."

Referring to the tyranny of England in turning Ireland into a sheep-pasture to raise wool for the English market, without allowing the Irish to weave it into clothing for the backs of their own people, the same witty Dean of St. Patrick's, though himself an Englishman, wrote the following savage sarcasm, which shows that he saw with the clear eyes of an economist the causes of Ireland's ruin:—

"The fable in Ovid, of Arachne and Pallas, is to this purpose:—The goddess had heard of one Arachne, a young virgin, very famous for spinning and weaving. They both met upon a trial of skill; and Pallas finding herself almost equalled in her own art, stung with rage and envy, knocked her rival down, turned her into a spider, enjoining her to spin and weave forever, out of her own bowels, and in a very narrow compass. I confess that from a boy I had always pitied poor Arachne, and could never heartily love the goddess, on account of so cruel and unjust a sentence; which, however, is fully executed upon us by England, with further additions of rigor and severity, for the greatest part of our bowels is extracted without allowing us the liberty of spinning and weaving them."

### THE GAY "WORLD."

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

There is a paper published in this city which is a joy to any well-regulated mind. There is always to be found in its columns so serene and unconscious an exhibition of unruffled complacency, such a handy and limited stock of misinformation, that you are sure there is never the slightest room for doubt or hesitation in what it does itself the favor to consider its mental processes. In social matters especially, it delivers its little judgments and dicta with a tranquil and chirruping grace that goes far to convince its readers that in following its precepts lies the peaceful translation to the heaven of nobbiness, while the slightest transgression will land them in the sloughs of taboo.

This baloyon conceit, this delicious unconsciousness of the inaptitude of its artless prattle, seems to be a transmissible quality, and not, like free tickets on a railway train, "forfeited if transferred." On the contrary, the soul of the central office is most brilliantly illustrated in some of its correspondents, who have gone so far from Park row as to have forgotten the letter of their instructions which killeth, and have retained only the spirit which giveth life. It is the profound conviction of this class of journals that diplomacy is principally a matter of haberdashery and gastronomy, and our special favorite has evidently sent one of its most trusted collaborateurs to Washington to pluck the heart out of the diplomatic mysteries that make that city so interesting, by cautious approaches through the kitchen and laundry. The first results of his intrepid labors are now before us. It will be seen that he does not as yet presume to deduce any profound international significance of portent from the discoveries he has made about the influential kitchen-range of a distinguished personage; but, like a diffident young Augur of old, has contented himself with tearing out in bulk the entrails of divination—the indispensable means of casting the political horoscope—and has thrown them smoking and hot upon the editorial table of the high priest, who, robed in his sacrificial choker and coat, which copy respectively the swan in whiteness and the swallow in tail, may now be supposed to be engaged in the thrilling rite of reading the riddle of the future in the curling vapor.

The special envoy's report begins with the ambiguous statement that "two or three dinners a day are eaten in Washington." Does this mean that our civil service is so enormously overpaid that all the dwellers in the Federal City are driven to these frightful outrages upon their gastric apparatus for the puurpose of keeping their expenses up to their income? Or does it signify that dinners are so rare among the world's people that two or three a day in a town of a hundred thousand inhabitants seem like the climax of luxury? Either way, it is a case for Mr. Bergh. But the considerate creature spares us the description of all of them, with the exception of one, which took place at a certain legation, to which he gives a well-known name. We take the liberty of disbelieving this, as the style and pomp of this prandial festivity has long been unknown to civilized nations. It is our belief that the personage indicated is the embassador of the King of Thule, who is described to us as "true unto his grave," and we are glad to know he likes it so well. "Dinners a la Russe," says the bold discoverer, "are world-wide in their reputation, but how they are managed and in what they differ from other State dinners is not generally made public." Undeterred by any considerations of prudence, he proceeds to tear the vail from this hitherto impenetrable mystery, and to show in what particulars these deeply significant Thulian symposia differ from the ordinary repasts of society.

He now enters into a series of the most extraordinary disclosures. He informs us, in a manner that would carry conviction with it were it not for the inherent improbability of the facts reported, that at these portentous festivals "the dinner is served in courses;" "fruit and flowers ornament the table," and (miracle of organization!) "are ready when the guests appear." "Seats are assigned each guest by the host, who has prearranged (what a head!) the order in which places shall be taken. The host escorts the lady of greatest rank;" (this is comprehensible, but see what becomes of madame! "the lady of the house is escorted by the first gentleman present." So that if an attache of Legation—the smallest expression of gentleman known to science—should ring the Thulescan door-bell five seconds before General Grant, he would march to the *salle-a-manger* with My Lady, and leave the general to find his way alone. But now comes a statement so astounding that if the *Tribune* feared anything we would fear to copy it. He says that at these scenes of more than Lucullus-like magnificence napkins are used. He feebly endeavors to give an air of probability to this evident and impossible fiction by explaining the use of this unknown implement. "These napkins are folded across the lap, and thoroughly protect every one from spots of grease." This is ingenious and Defoe-ish in its vraisemblance, but there are limits to the most childlike faith, and no average credulity can digest those napkins. The able special has buried his talent in those napkins.

After this opening of wonder and glamour, the subsequent disclosures rather pall upon our unduly excited fancies. We are gently roused by the statement that dinner usually begins with soup; we are soothed by the report of occasional music; we are again shocked into positive revolt and disbelief by the unsupported statement that they once had artichokes at the embassy. Why this needless and violent exaggeration in a work of high art? It is a positive relief, after these coruscating reflections from the kitchen, to accompany our envoy in the high converse he next holds with the butler, in which he learns the names and habiliments of the immortals who shared in these phenomenal symposia. "Secretary and Mrs. Fish were there, the latter as usual perfectly dressed;" we hope we are not to conclude from this severely dignified reticence that the courtly and eminent statesman mentioned appeared, like the "young lady of Crete—whose toilet was far from complete;" "Attorney-General Akerman," who probably honored the occasion with the national costume of Georgia: "Baron and Mrs. Berolt," which leads to anxious inquiries as to Madame la Baronne; other great people; and, finally, "Mr. Hunter, for many years Chief of the State Department," a phrase which at once makes the Secretary's costume a matter of no consequence, and relegates him to a condition of non-existence.

We forbear comment upon so unique a gem of journalistic effort, especially as in the same issue of the same paper which gave to us these dazzling glimpses into the inner glory of society, a brother-philosopher, touched with the same *poudre de riz* as his adventurous collaborateur, proffers to us the antidote in brevier to the bane in nonpareil in these cogent words:—

"No person would be admitted a second time into decent company who was so wanting in manners as to make newspaper paragraphs of what he saw in private house. The whole business is snobbish; and the snobs who deal in it, though not of sufficient magnitude to merit a thrust from Thackeray's lance, are numerous enough to deserve impalement with a pin."

### THE LAST HUMILIATION FOR PARIS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The Emperor of Germany was a boy of ten years old when the great Corsican made his triumphal entry into Berlin, and carried off the statue of Victory from the gate of Brandenburg to deck a capital enriched by the spoils of Europe. There is probably no period of his life of which his mind still bears a more vivid recollection than those days of gloom and despair that witnessed the retreat of Frederick William III. and his family to the last refuge of Konigsberg. The star of the Prussian monarchy seemed about to set in endless night, the traditions of Frederick the Great were about to vanish along with the territory he had acquired, and the Hohenzollerns were apparently doomed to sink into the rank of simple Margraves, from which their greatness had sprung. It is true that seven years later all this was changed, that Leipsic had proved Germany to be able to cope with the soldiers of the first Empire, and had enabled Blucher to claim that ravished emblem of victory which the Parisians had dreamt they were never to part with. But, great as must have been the satisfaction with which Prince William assisted at the campaigns of 1813-15, we may safely assume that the profanation of the ancient seat of his family, and the capital which his ancestors had labored so hard to adorn, left a rankling wound in a mind singularly intense in its attachments and wonderfully unbending in its antipathies.

To some such personal causes, as well as to the existence of similar feelings in a large section of the German people, must be ascribed the inflexible determination of the Emperor William to make a triumphal entry into Paris. What was good enough for the capital of Prussia is not too much for the capital of France to submit to. The arch of triumph that commemorates among other things Jena and the occupation of Berlin, will look down upon the German hosts darkening the broad expanse of the Champs Elysees, and the Parisians must be duly grateful if the memorial of the exploits of the Grand Army does not find itself denuded of some of Rude's choicest groups, which would form so valuable a contribution to the Berlin Art Museum. Thus, the stern old soldier of seventy-four, suffering as he is from the nervous prostration following an unbroken strain of about seven months' duration, metes out the retribution of the capital that cheered its spoiled military darlings with shouts of "To Berlin." Between the wildly enthusiastic crowds of July, and the sombre, silent citizens that will receive the German soldiers, as they would a great public funeral, there is a contrast which is as mournful as it is instructive. On certain sections of the Parisian populace, it will, doubtless, have some such effect as the wildly vindictive one with which the organs of the "Reds" endeavor to inspire the people. On the great majority there is some reason to hope that it may operate as a great moral lesson, pointing to the certainty that those who sow the wind will one day be compelled to reap the whirlwind.

### TRASK'S TRASH.

*From the N. Y. World.*

There is an inscrutable person named Trask who has been filled with the conviction that the leaf of tobacco is the root of all evil, and who perambulates the country proclaiming that original but not undisputed botanical theory. He has been doing it, to a limited extent, in this city. There is a charming and almost feminine absence of scientific precision and specification in the invectives of Trask which makes his contemporaneous "counterblast" particularly lively reading. According to the vivacious but vague Mr. Trask smoking "hardens the heart against religious influences," and is "a great impediment to the conversion of sinners." Imagination fondly and vainly stoops to trace the physiological processes by which the tissue of the heart becomes so obdurated by tobacco as to be insusceptible to the "religious influences" brought to bear upon it by Mr. Trask, but he does not satisfy our natural and ingenuous curiosity. But for his positive assertion one might suppose that it was the manner in which the religious influences were wielded by Trask, and not the fuliginous obstacles in his way, which made his preaching so ineffectual upon the tobacco-hardened heart. But tobacco not only hardens the heart. It beclouds the reason and is "the cause of imbecility." The Reverend Mr. Trask, provided his practice coincides with his precepts, is a shining example of the truth that a man need not smoke in order to be feeble of understanding, but that abstinence and imbecility are altogether compatible. Finally, "William Lloyd Garrison, Senator Wilson, and General Banks were quoted as self-made men who were free from that habit." The zeal of Mr. Trask overleaps itself. If it could be shown that the qualities of Garrison and Wilson and Banks were connected with their abstinence from tobacco, the ambitious youth of America would rush to the consumption of unheard-of quantities of tobacco for fear of finding themselves Garrisons and Wilsons and Bankses, or even persons like the Reverend Mr. Trask, of whom it may fairly be said, as Johnson said of one of his contemporaries, that he has only one idea in his head, and that a wrong one. There are a class of moral quacks who propound some simple specific as a panacea for the moral ills, as the medical quack submits his nostrum as a panacea for the physical ills that flesh is heir to. The only effect these moral specialists have is to bring down undeserved and undiscriminating ridicule upon causes which, with certain qualifications and within certain limits, may be very proper and commendable causes. Among these intemperate fanatics of temperance there is not one more foolish or more mischievous than the Reverend Mr. Trask.

—Chief-Justice Bellows, of New Hampshire, in opening court recently, condemned in very decided terms the various illegal means used to swindle people at church fairs, and said that as they were indictable offences, the officers failed to do their duty when they suffered them to pass unnoticed.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 7, 1869, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14 tuths t 4 10

LONG CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Rotart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. C. Isett, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1100 Chestnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Rane, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baetzig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6m4s

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

2 15 13 7

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.

IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4s mwf

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

2 9 5w

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH E. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
JAMES M. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthlm Secretary.

OLIVER AMES PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 5,176)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOMAS B. TOOTLE, Treasurer.
2 7 26t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 wst

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871.

Tickets 50c; Family circle 25c.; Reserved seats 25c. extra, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chestnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant. 2 11 smw

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 15th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 6t Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEBRUARY 24, GOUGH'S GREAT LECTURE. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will begin on MONDAY, the 20th, at the Bookstore of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 468 Arch street, or of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chestnut street. 2 14 3t

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

C. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 mw 26t No. 624 CHESNUT st., Phila'a.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always available.

D. T. GAGE,
2 9 6 No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 25 mwf

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14tuths t4 10 State Treasurer.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure, Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 mwf

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM H. WAKNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
2 21 yl First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Allen Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Brodley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Knen, Johnson & Co., Remby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company,
OFFICE,
No. 118 MARKET STREET.
1 28 stuthrp

## GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

Davis' Cincinnati Hams.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts

## WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 3p5

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy and of the best material and work. GEORGE L. HOWARD, 5 9 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

## FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street,

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

## EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA,

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present session begins on the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several sessions with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

2 11 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and picturesque beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1m Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1008 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtuzm

## CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 21 N. DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA.

4 19 19m

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,

Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 28

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 5 9 ml No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cordage, Tarred Rope, etc., No. 122 QUEEN ST. Street, Philadelphia. 4 26 3

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Thiers is universally regarded as the future President of France.

—M. Grevy has been elected President of the French National Assembly.

—The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn.

—The Liverpool steamer Pacific, with twenty-six of her crew, has been wrecked off the Shetland Islands.

—In consequence of certain military preparations in the South of France, Bismarck will not consent to prolong the armistice beyond five days over the time originally agreed upon.

—In reply to a question in the British Parliament yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said that Odo Russell's arguments relative to the Eastern Question were unauthorized, but bore an official character.

—A caucus of a majority of the delegates at Bordeaux has decided that a Provisional Government, with Thiers as President, shall be established, and that on the conclusion of peace the Convention will adjourn to Paris, and submit to a plebiscite the future form of government.

### Domestic Affairs.

—The Mechanics' cotton mill, at Swift's creek, near Petersburg, Va., was burned on Wednesday night.

—Some of the collieries of this State have resumed work, others are getting ready to commence, while many present the prospect of remaining closed for some time to come.

—A Reading despatch says that, owing to the strike in the coal regions, there will not be a single anthracite furnace in operation in the Schuylkill Valley after the first day of next month.

—The Secretary of War is in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Dodge (Kansas, which states that a general outbreak of Indian hostilities is expected to occur early in the spring.

—Articles of impeachment against Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, have been adopted in the lower house of the Legislature, charging him with maliciously and unlawfully conspiring to deprive the Lieutenant-Governor of his office; and the prospect is that the Judge of the Supreme Court of the State will be dealt with, immediately, in the same manner. The Governor has had a lot of arms removed from the arsenal, and is said to be swearing in everybody as militiamen whom he can get to serve.

## THE WATER WORKS.

### Operations During the Year 1870.

Chief Engineer Graeff presented his annual report for 1870 to Councils yesterday. With reference to the remedying of the imperfect dam he says:—

There appears to be but one other way open, that is the building of an entirely new dam from the bed rock up, situated below the sunken cribs, at a point about thirty-eight feet lower down stream than the present front of the cribs. This involves the building of new and massive stone piers at the eastern end of the dam, and besides being much more costly, will, to a very considerable extent, impair the beauty of the works, as the front line or overfall of the dam will then be about sixty-eight feet lower down stream than it now is. The reservoir at George's Hill is only partly completed, the eastern section being finished so as to contain 16 feet in depth of water. The cost of this work has exceeded the estimate, on account, principally, of the unexpected large quantity of rock found in it, and an enlargement of its dimensions beyond what was originally intended.

The supply of water distributed during the past year has been much greater than during the previous year. The average daily supply from all the works, for the whole year, has reached 37,149,385 gallons. The average supply for the month of July was 46,008,735 gallons per day, and the maximum supply of any one day was on July 20, 1870, when 54,654,509 gallons were delivered.

The increase in the water supply is in much greater ratio than the increase of population. This occurs, probably, on account of the multiplication of modern conveniences for using water, such as water closets, wash-basins, stationary wash-tubs, wash-pavements, and the increased number of each now considered necessary or desirable in our dwellings; besides the more lavish discharge of waste-water into drains and sewers than formerly, whereby it can be wasted without fear of detection.

The receipts from all sources have been $935,370·96, being an increase of $121,909·13 over the receipts of the previous year. The expenses for maintenance of all the works were $448,604·84; the receipts have therefore been $486,766·13 more than the expenses of maintaining all the works. The operations of the machine shop are very satisfactory; a new lathe, large enough to face the valves of a cock thirty-six inches in diameter, has been added to our stock of tools; the cost of it has been fully paid by the saying effected in the fitting up of the 30 and 36 inch cocks alone.

## CITY TRUSTS.

### The Work of the Board for 1870.

The report of the Board of City Trusts was rendered to City Councils yesterday. We abstract as follows:—The Girard lands consist of about 18,000 acres outside of the city, of which 1500 acres contain coal in veins, at places 60 feet thick, the average thickness of veins being 30 feet, supposed to amount altogether to 250,000,000 tons.

The assessed valuation of the Girard real estate for 1870 was $3,484,918.

In addition to the Boudinot real estate, which is very valuable, there are funds to the amount of $14,000, invested in city loans.

Benjamin Franklin's legacy has amounted to $88,900, invested in city loan.

Five small legacies have been merged into what is known as the city fuel fund for furnishing fuel to the poor, amounting to $6700. Besides this, there are other legacies for the old districts formed before consolidation.

The Wills' Hospital fund amounts to $217,800.

The bequest of Thomas D. Grover to the district amounts to $94,350, of which $50,150 is invested in loans and $44,200 in real estate.

The receipts of the Girard estate for the year were $661,149·01, and expenditures $757,296·92. The amount expended for the Girard estate from the residuary fund was $244,371·76. Amount expended for Girard College, $149,934·95.

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were in Wills' Hospital—males, 8; females, 6; number admitted during same term—males, 160; females, 101; of these there were cured, 140; improved, 76; not improved, 13; eloped, 10; not treated, 15; improper conduct, 1; incurable, 6; total, 261. Number in house January 1, 1871—males, 18; females, 6.

Surgical operations during year:—House patients, 169; dispensary, 192. There were 49 operations for cataract; 29 were by extraction, 14 by solution, and 6 by suction operation. Nativity of dispensary patients treated during term:—United States, 1398; Ireland, 634; Germany, 109; England, 88; Scotland, 20; Wales, 13; France, 4; Switzerland, 4; Spain, 2; Granada, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 4; Canada, 1; Russia, 2; Austria, 1; Africa, 1; Belgium, 1; Sweden, 2; West Indies, 1; unknown, 36. Total, 2323. There are a large number of small trusts not worthy in their operations of an extended notice at present.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

*Select Branch.*—A report was received from the Board of City Trusts containing the proceedings for the past year.

A communication was received from the Mayor presenting resolutions passed by the Council of Chester that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to pass an act "that will allow bounties upon all articles of domestic manufacture entering into the construction and equipment of all iron and wooden steam and sailing ships engaged in foreign commerce equivalent to the duties now paid upon all imported articles used in the construction of American vessels, and that will give the carrying of the mails to the lines thus created which will offer the best terms for such service." Referred.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on City Property, reported an ordinance for an additional story to be erected upon the east and west wings of the State House Row, for the purpose of accommodating the additional judges, jurors, etc. $25,000 are appropriated for the erection of the buildings. After some debate as to the necessity for the building, a motion to refer to the Committee on Finance was not agreed to, and the ordinance passed, after being amended that the cost shall not exceed $25,000, and also appropriating an additional $1000 for an extension of the office of the Register of Wills.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, made a report in regard to taxation, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fereira presented an ordinance transferring the amount heretofore appropriated to the Twenty-seventh ward for school purposes to the Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards. Passed.

Mr. George A. Smith, from the Committee on Defense and Protection, reported back, with a favorable recommendation, the ordinance appropriating $3000 for the use of the department for 1871. (It was explained that the money was required for arsenal purposes.) Postponed.

Mr. King presented an ordinance that Charles H. Muirheid, Edwin H. Fitler, L. Theodore Salaignac, Edward M. Hopkins, Thomas Dolan, James D. Whetham, Edward Benton, and Beaureau Borie be appointed a commission for the management of Hunting Park for the term of three years. The commissioners are authorized to take possession of Hunting Park and appoint a superintendent, and are authorized to make rules for the government and care of the park, and lay out walks and drives in said park, and make such other improvements as they may deem necessary, provided that no expense shall be incurred or authorized until an appropriation shall first be made by Councils.

The ordinance was postponed for the present.

Mr. Miller presented an ordinance rearranging the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Nineteenth ward, and erecting a new division. Agreed to.

The ordinance to repeal section two of the supplement to the ordinance creating a paid fire department was agreed to. Yeas, 14; nays, 12.

The veto message of the Mayor in regard to the ordinance levying a special tax for the use of the Building Commissioners was taken up, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor?" the vote stood:—Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Bickell, Bumm, Burnell, Cochran, Downing, Fereira, Gates, Hanna, McIlvain, Park, George A. Smith, Thomas J. Smith, Cattell—14. Nays—Messrs. Harkness, Hodgdon, Kamerly, King, Littleton, Marcus, Miller, Shermer, Shoemaker, Snyder, and Spence—14.

This not being the requisite two-thirds, the ordinance was defeated.

The ordinance from Common Council authorizing the paving of Penn and other streets with rubble pavement was concurred in. Adjourned.

*Common Branch.*—A number of petitions were received and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance appropriating $220 to pay arrears of ground rents on the property on which the Girls' Normal School is erected. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $2500 to pay for maps, etc., for use in the suit of the Schuylkill Navigation Company against the city. Amended so that this should be payment in full, and agreed to.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the meadow banks along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers in the First, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards, and to make a bank bulkhead or public roadway, 45 feet wide at the base and 20 feet wide at the top, extending from the Delaware river around to the Penrose Ferry Bridge, near Fifty-eighth street, provided that the meadow land companies shall pay the additional cost of construction and keep the banks in repair.

Mr. Bardsley offered a proviso that this sum shall complete the work to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor and the Chief and Assistant Commissioners of Highways. (The cost of construction of these banks is estimated at about $130,000.) The amendment was agreed to. It was further amended so as to read, "final improvement," and agreed to.

Also, the ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for the paving of Broad street, with the resolution to publish the same. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Walker moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to publish the loan bill for the paving of Broad street passed. The motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

The following additional matters, reported from the Highway Committee, were considered:—An ordinance for the paving of Penn and other streets, in the Twenty-third ward, with rubble pavement. Passed.

Mr. Glenn, chairman of the Police Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the erection of wooden boat-houses on a wharf in the Eighteenth ward.

Pending its consideration, the Chamber adjourned.

## OBITUARY.

### Count Alexander Mensdorff Pouilly.

A telegram from Prague, dated yesterday, reports the death of this distinguished Austrian statesman. He was born in Bohemia in 1813, and at the age of seventeen entered the Austrian army. During the Italian wars he served on the field, and in 1849 had attained the rank of general. In 1854 he was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and while there took active part in the famous diplomatic controversy which resulted in the Crimean war. To his agency, it is generally believed, was due the hall hostile position assumed by Austria towards Russia during the contest. Count Mensdorff remained in St. Petersburg until 1860, when he was recalled. In 1863 he was appointed Governor of Galicia, which position he held for two years, when he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers (October 27, 1864). He resigned his portfolio on the 27th of July, 1865, and from that time till his death remained in private life.


## PROPOSALS.

A RMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "S. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, trapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ¼ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ¼ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
250 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2 pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2 pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
800 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5 pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tn 4t Chief C.S. Department of East.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to Paul's School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20 23 Secretary.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 12, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 16th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
2 10 t mar 1 JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 1M 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

## PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 2 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 9 miles and back, three times a week or by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Coleraine, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 6 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargt (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stuesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Allentown, by Cofman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Allentown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Allentown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Proppsville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballenay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2¼ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kichnell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) an1



## PROPOSALS.

Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing, as full indemnity to the contractor, for one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 cod 1M1 Postmaster-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Light-house Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PATER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 2Gt Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned—a copy of the Circular, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal entered.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 8 1M7 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twelfth day of May A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts levels, adits and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ducts, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 1109 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 1109; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well-secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick house and building therein erected, situate on the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 68 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 196 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221; containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $33.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.



## AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 17, BENEFIT OF MISS CHARLES WALCOT, when her sister, Mrs. D. MORRISON, formerly MISS CHARLOTTE NICKINSON, will make her reappearance on the stage (for this occasion only) as LADY GAY SPANKER in Boucicault's brilliant comedy, in five acts, of LONDON ASSURANCE.
Grace Harkaway.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
After which, PAUL CLIFFORD;
OR, THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.
Paul Clifford.....Mr. Charles Walcot

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
DOUBLE BILL.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LYDIA THOMPSON.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Feb. 17,
THE BRIGANDS
and the Two Great Scenes of PARIS,
BY LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
SATURDAY—COMBINATION MATINEE.
LYDIA THOMPSON. MRS. JOHN DREW.
BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERING FRENCH.
MONDAY—STUART ROBSON—CROSS TREE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the
OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the charac

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

### *A VILLAINOUS AND DANGEROUS SCHEME.*

THE last and most fatal blow at self-government in the city of Philadelphia is about to be struck by a band of corrupt legislators at Harrisburg! The resolutions adopted by the Republican State Committee on the 15th instant, which were published in the TELEGRAPH of yesterday, direct public attention to the magnitude and danger of this scheme, but earnestly as they denounce it, they do not fully portray the length and breadth of its iniquity, nor the extent of the perils which at this moment menace the taxpayers of this unhappy community. For some weeks past rumors have been in circulation that unusually infamous and villainous legislation appertaining to Philadelphia was contemplated at the present session by a ring of affiliated Democratic and Republican members of the House and Senate; but it is only within a few days past that the real character and hideous enormity of this scheme have been clearly exposed. Republican ascendancy in Philadelphia is to be threatened at the most vital points; the control of our citizens over their most important local affairs is to be taken from them; and a system of wholesale robbery and plunder, fashioned after that which makes New York the most terribly misgoverned and oppressed city in the world, is to be fastened as a perpetually galling yoke upon the necks of the tax-payers of Philadelphia. The scheme has even a deeper scope than this, for as the New York adepts in the art of plunder are the active agents in engineering it, so they are to transfer ready-made all the machinery by which they extract the life-blood from New York; and they will be false to all their instincts if they do not exact, in turn, a share of the profits wrung from our oppressed municipality. The agencies whereby the citizens of New York are plundered are manifold, and one of the most prominent is the affiliation of corrupt Republican leaders with the chiefs of Tammany Hall; and this is the underlying idea of the scheme which it is proposed to extend to Philadelphia by the creation of a Highway Commission, a Gas Commission, a Water Commission, and a Tax Commission for this city. Each of these departments, under the existing arrangements, is at once under the control of the Republican party, and, to a great extent, under the control of the people. If the proposed new law is adopted, however, the people of Philadelphia will at once lose all power over their highway, gas, water, and tax-assessing authorities, and this power will be transferred to cliques of confederated tyrants, who will act on many points, in harmony with the Democracy, if not in their direct interest. To effect this end Tammany Hall has raised a corruption fund to buy outright some Republican members of the Legislature, and as a further bribe, some of their particular friends are to be placed on the different commissions; and, subsequently, tribute is to be levied forever, from the city, to fill the coffers of these cunning cormorants, their successors, and their partisan friends and favorites.

There was a time when government was supposed to be for the benefit of the people, but nowadays there is a constant tendency to convert governments into mere engines of extortion for the enrichment of partisan leaders. Nowhere has such a fearful illustration of this tendency been given as in New York city, and yet, instead of sedulously shunning the evils made manifest by daily exposures in New York journals, faithless legislators are on the point of inflicting them on this community. The disclosure of such a design should incite the most vigorous and imperative remonstrances from every faithful Republican in Philadelphia and in other portions of this Commonwealth, as well as from every citizen who has not lost all faith in local self-government. The peril is great and imminent. All Democratic members at Harrisburg are said to be committed to the proposed project; several Republicans are also inclined to support it; and it will require resolute and determined efforts to defeat the most flagrant and dangerous scheme ever conceived in the brains of the robbers of the people.

### *THE ROBBINS DIVORCE CASE.*

THE divorce case of Robbins vs. Robbins, which has been on trial before Judge Peirce in the Court of Common Pleas during the past two weeks, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the respondent. This verdict has been anticipated by all who have carefully read the evidence produced on both sides and the admirable summing up of the case made by Judge Peirce in his charge to the jury. Mrs. Robbins is legally and morally acquitted of the scandalous charges made against her, but neither the verdict of the jury nor the sympathy of all decent men and women in the community can recompense her for the sufferings she must have endured previous to and during the progress of the trial. She was charged with most degrading offenses, and witnesses of the most degraded description were placed one after another upon the witness stand to swear her character away. The story they told, however, was too systematically straightforward to stand the tests of cross-examination and rebuttal, and long before the end of the trial it was perfectly evident that Mrs. Robbins was the victim of a vile conspiracy, the head and front of which was the man who had promised at the altar to love, cherish, and protect her. A more utterly disgraceful trial than this has never taken place in this city, and its result should have the effect of banishing forever from the society of decent people the man who caused it to take place. Robbins being tired of his wife—for he cannot be credited with being the victim of even so mean a passion as jealousy—seems to have deliberately planned to get rid of her by trumping up the vilest accusation a husband can bring against his wife.

The witnesses upon whom he chiefly relied to sustain his accusation are persons who would not be entitled to belief unless their testimony was strongly corroborated, and complete as was the disgusting story told by these people, all appearance of truth vanished from it when the witnesses for the respondent gave their version of the affair. The accusation against Mrs. Robbins was not sustained in one single point, but the case of the libellant rested entirely upon exaggerations of words and actions wholly innocent, and upon a mass of fabrication was evidently invented, and witnesses employed who were ready to swear to them as facts for a consideration. One of the witnesses was forced to confess himself a perjurer, while the majority of the others were clearly shown to be so.

The charge of Judge Peirce to the jury was as impartial a summing up of the case as could have been made, but it was impossible for the Judge, even if he desired to, to conceal his opinion that Mrs. Robbins was clearly entitled to a verdict, and that no ground whatever had been left for the libellant to stand upon. The Judge balanced the evidence on both sides, and gave every point due consideration, and the only possible result of this method of treating it was to make the charge the strongest argument for Mrs. Robbins that could have been made.

Mrs. Robbins has established her innocence, but nothing can compensate her for the outrage done her in being obliged to submit to such accusations as were brought against her, to the defence of her character in a long and tedious trial, exposed to the gaze and comments of hundreds of spectators, and all the sufferings which a lady must endure under such circumstances. She practically has no remedy for the great wrongs she has endured, but the people of Philadelphia owe it to her, to themselves, and to the cause of public decency, to make Mr. Robbins feel the weight of their indignation. He should be made to understand by the plainly expressed contempt of his fellow-citizens that men cannot perpetrate such outrages as he has been guilty of with impunity, and if he cannot be made to suffer any legal punishment, he can at least be made to feel that Philadelphia will not be a desirable place of residence in the future.

AMONG the list of special bills introduced yesterday in the Legislature was one by Mr. Nagle, in the House of Representatives, authorizing the Philadelphia Polytechnic University to issue $500,000 worth of stock, to borrow $250,000, and to constitute themselves a board of underwriters, with a view of protecting the lives and property of crews and passengers on board vessels. The most that is generally known about the Philadelphia Polytechnic University is that the courts have decided that it has no right to the name it bears, but admitting that its name is all right, it is difficult to understand how such an institution will perform its legitimate functions by acting as a board of underwriters. Such a board, before it obtains such privileges as are accorded in Mr. Nagle's bill, ought to produce some evidence that it is composed of responsible men, and that it will carry out the objects of its creation in a proper manner. It would be well for the Legislature, before acting finally upon Mr. Nagle's bill, to find out who the parties are who are represented under the somewhat indefinite title of the Philadelphia Polytechnic Society.

### *THE CITY TRUSTS.*

For the first time in the history of the city the public have now presented to them, in a clear, explicit, and convenient form, a history of the various trust funds held by the city, a statement of how the funds have been used in the past, and a plain exhibit of their present standing. This document is the result of the labors of a special committee appointed on the 25th of February last by the Board of Directors of City Trusts for this special service. The committee consisted of Messrs. Edward King, Gustavus S. Benson, and Charles H. T. Collis. These gentlemen have labored faithfully for one year, and have examined thoroughly all the laws, wills, and documents connected with the various trusts. The report is a voluminous document, and gives all the information which is at all necessary, or, in fact, which it was possible to obtain. To the exertions of Mr. Charles H. T. Collis is due entirely the existence of the report in this desirable form, and the thanks of all who are at all interested in such matters are certainly due him. With this information, which heretofore it has actually been impossible to obtain, the private citizen can now judge understandingly of the workings of the new Board of Trusts, and abuses which were the order under the old arrangement can no more exist. The fair and open statement invites examination, and this in itself is a sure guarantee of a more satisfactory administration. The report gives the figures, principal and interest, for each trust in detail, and the expenditures in a like manner. It is printed in a distinct and neat form, for future reference, and is invaluable.

### *THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.*

THE cable despatches forwarded last night from France state that the delegates to the new Assembly will probably form a Provisional Republic, with M. Thiers as President. This Nestor of French politics is the ablest statesman in that unhappy country, and almost the only prominent citizen she possesses who has had the courage and sagacity to discern and proclaim important truths at many critical periods during the last thirty or forty years. During a portion of Louis Philippe's reign he practically ruled France; during Louis Napoleon's career as President he led the opposition; after the Empire was proclaimed he detected, exposed, and denounced its blunders; when war was declared last year against Prussia, he warned his countrymen that they were not prepared for the contest they were provoking; when the Empire was overthrown, he begged, but in vain, for the establishment, by constitutional means, of a constitutional Government on its ruins, instead of a revolutionary Provisional Government; and yet after the Favre-Trochu-Rochefort organization was installed in power, he did what he could to relieve his distracted country. These are no slight recommendations, and the probable elevation of M. Thiers is a good augury for France in every aspect except one, viz., he is commonly believed to be a devoted adherent of the Orleans dynasty, and he may so use his temporary power as to establish that dynasty on the French throne. If he is now animated by the honorable ambition of acting as the first of a long line of presidents of a *bona fide* French republic, he may render incalculable service to his country, if he intends to act merely as the catspaw of Louis Philippe's descendants, he may do more harm than good.

THE American Steamship Company is so near being fairly in a position to commence practical operations, that it is to be hoped a last final effort will have the effect of making the enterprise a complete success. Bonds to the amount of $1,100,000 have already been taken by corporations and individuals, leaving only the comparatively small sum of $400,000 yet to be raised. With this money in hand, the company will be enabled immediately to commence the construction of its vessels, and considering the vast importance of the proposed line, the amount ought to be obtained without serious difficulty. These bonds, it should be remembered, are indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and are as good investments as any class of securities in the market.

THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN for the year ending December 31, 1870, was as follows, the pound sterling being valued at five dollars. The increase or decrease on the revenue of the previous year is also given:—

| Source. | Revenue. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $101,025,000 | *$2,340,000 |
| Excise | 112 185,000 | 5,490,000 |
| Stamps | 45,100,000 | *1,725,000 |
| Taxes | 14,850,000 | 985,000 |
| Property Tax | 37,300,000 | *455,900 |
| Post Office | 23,250,000 | *250,000 |
| Telegraphs | 2,560,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Crown Lands | 1,895,000 | 80,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 18,234,775 | 2,387,905 |
| Totals | $356,344,775 | $2,767,905 |

(*Decrease.)

It will be noticed that, notwithstanding the free-trade policy of Great Britain, and the fact that her exports vastly exceed her imports, nearly one-third of her annual revenue is derived from customs duties. Absolute free trade would bankrupt her treasury, without taking into consideration its effect upon her industrial interests.


NOTICES.

VERY CHEAP, OUR ELEGANT OVERCOATS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR WARM SKATING JACKETS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR USEFUL CONDUCTORS' COATS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR SPLENDID DRESS SUITS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR BUSINESS SUITS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
VERY CHEAP, OUR CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

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RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
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HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN
State Central Committee
OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
FEBRUARY 15, 1871.


At a meeting of the Officers and the Philadelphia Members of the

## Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

Held this day,

On motion of JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, seconded by THOMAS C. PARKER, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is well known in political circles that a combination has been entered into between some so-called Republicans and certain influential members of the Democratic party, to create by legislative action a number of commissions to govern the city of Philadelphia;

And whereas, Said commissions are to be organized in the same manner, and with the same objects, as those now in operation in New York city, whereby the property of all its citizens is at the mercy of irresponsible officials, and a large sum of money has been raised by the leading Democratic politicians of that city to secure the consummation of this scheme in order to carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy in 1872;

And whereas, The safety of the Republican party requires the utmost fidelity of intention on the part of its Representatives, in order to secure its triumph in the next Presidential campaign,

Therefore Resolved, That the proposition to misgovern the city of Philadelphia by Commissions, and the attempt by legislative action to place the property of its citizens at the disposal of persons not enjoying the confidence of the public, and to deprive the people of the right of self-government, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the same.

Resolved, That the people and the press be and they are hereby earnestly requested to take active measures to prevent the introduction into our midst of the odious system of government under which the people of New York City are now suffering.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
ELIAB WARD,
R. C. TITTERMARY,
WM. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
WM. R. LEEDS,
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
DANIEL P. RAY,
WILLIAM B. CONNELL,
THOMAS C. PARKER,
ALFRED C. HARMER,
JAMES H. PUGH,
HORATIO GATES JONES,
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE.

SECRETARIES,

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN.

TREASURER,

HENRY H. BINGHAM. 2 16 3t


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But the counters must be cleared.
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A NEW FEATURE

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that they have increased the number of pages, and, they trust, the attractions of Lippincott's Magazine, by the addition of a SUPPLEMENT, which will be devoted to popular and entertaining Serial Stories. In the present number

"Rookstone,"

A charming story by Katherine S. Macquoid, author of "Forgotten by the World," etc., is commenced, and will be continued from month to month until completed.

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## ANOTHER "CURLEY" HARRIS.

**A Dauphin County Rough Rivals His Philadelphia Comrade in Roguery and Recklessness.**

The Harrisburg *State Journal* of yesterday says:—

The wonderful feat performed by "Curley Harris," in leaping from a train while in motion, has found its prototype in Dauphin county. John Hoover, from Lykens valley, was arrested at the instance of a woman residing in his neighhood for an indiscretion punishable by imprisonment in the county jail. While being brought over the Northern Central Railroad to this city, in custody of the constable of Millersburg, he asked and obtained permission to visit the "saloon" at the end of the car, and was temporarily relieved of his handcuffs. The train was a few miles north of the city, going at the rate of about 30 miles per hour. Waiching his opportunity, he suddenly sprang out of the door upon the platform, and from thence leaped to the ground. The constable immediately started in pursuit, but was stopped at the door by a brother of the prisoner, who had evidently been in collusion with the escape. The door was soon opened, and the constable also leaped from the train, sustaining slight bruises. His bird, however, had flown, and no clue was obtained.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The Second Thomas Concert.**

The second concert of the present series by Thomas' orchestra was given last evening in the presence of the largest audience that has yet greeted this popular organization in Philadelphia. The orchestra were in fine condition, and gave the several selections in their best manner.

First on the programme was the well-known "Hebrides" (Fingal's cave) overture of Mendelssohn. Following it came the adagio from Beethoven's "Prometheus" music, repeated from a former concert. Weber's concertstuck for piano, in three movements, was played by Miss Anna Mehlig in such a manner as to draw forth the most hearty applause. Beethoven's Septett, Op. 20, the original for two violins, cello, clarionet, bassoon, and horn, was played entire by the full reed and string orchestra. The difficult first violin solo part was rendered in the most delicate manner by the ten unison violins; and the lights and shades, the phrasing, and the execution were given with as much effect as if one soloist only was performing according to his own individual judgment.

Probably the most effective performance of the evening was the "Semiramide" overture of Rossini, which was the more pleasing on account of its great familiarity, but which was hardly recognizable in its perfected state, as given by this orchestra. Of the pianissimo effects the Schumann Traumerei was the representative, and for the inevitable *encore* the Haydn "Serenade" was played by the strings. Miss Mehlig gave Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," but declined the honor of a recall, probably on account of the length of the programme. A set of waltzes, a Strauss mazourka and galop, and the No. 3 "Fackeltanz" of Meyerbeer completed the list.

The Steinway grand piano used at the concert by Miss Mehlig gave general satisfaction to the audience and performer. It was constructed after the model of a new patent improvement made by one of the Steinway Sons, and was furnished by Mr. Charles Blasius, No. 1006 Chesnut street. These pianos are used exclusively by Miss Mehlig in her concert tour with the Thomas orchestra.

The Thomas concert organization will return to Philadelphia in a few weeks, when another season of two concerts will be given on the evenings of March 31 and April 1. On the first named evening the occasion will be the annual benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the well-known doorkeeper of the Academy of Music. Tickets and reserved seats for this performance can be had now on application at the Academy.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Charles Walcot will have a benefit this evening, when *London Assurance* will be represented, with Mrs. Daniel Morrison, formerly Miss C. Nickinson, as "Lady Gay Spanker," and Mrs. Walcot as "Grace Harkaway." The performance will conclude with the drama of *Paul Clifford*. Mrs. Walcot is an admirable actress, and her friends should turn out in force on such an occasion as this.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the drama of *The Great City* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH *The Brigands* and two scenes of *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be performed this evening for the benefit of the author, Mr. J. C. Foster.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be a dramatic performance this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN the programme for this evening will be arranged to suit the tastes of a family audience, and it will embrace a great number of entertaining features.

A family matinee to-morrow.

## CITY ITEMS.

"I WAS AS WEAK AS A BABY," observed one of the young lady employes at Macy's dry goods store, "when I commenced taking PLANTATION BITTERS; and now I am on my feet from morning till night, without ever feeling over fatigued." This remark was made about six months ago to a pale, emaciated girl who was making some purchases at Macy's. "The hint was taken," says the young woman in a letter to the proprietors; "I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength, and cheerfulness."

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

FINE ARTS.—The sale of the Shaw collection will be concluded this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 841 Chesnut street, when the balance of the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

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BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

## MARRIED.

BULKLEY—CALDWELL.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Perry, assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, JUSTICE L. BULKLEY, of New York, and LAURA E., elocst daughter of James E. Caldwell, of Philadelphia.

ORNE—SNYDER.—On the 15th instant, in Pittsburg, Pa., at the residence of J. McD. Crossan, Esq., by the Rev. John Scarborough, BENJAMIN ORNE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HERTA SNYDER, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Snyder, of Pittsburg, Pa.

## DIED.

FRICKA.—On the 14th instant, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Rachel and the late Henry Fricka.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1421 North Seventeenth street, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

FUSSELL.—On the 15th instant, Dr. BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Br. Morris Fussell, near Chester Springs, Chester county, Pa., on Seventh day, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GILLINGHAM.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, JOHN W. GILLINGHAM, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 935 North Front street, on Second day, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYHEW.—On the evening of the 14th instant, WM. HENRY T. MAYHEW, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 210 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday morning, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*


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W A N A M A K E

W A N A M A K E R

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

FINEST CLOTHING.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.**

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Monday Evening, February 20,
Subject—Street Life in Europe.

JAMES E. MURDOCH.
Thursday Evening, February 23,
Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON, Feb. 27.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., March 2.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16.
A. MINER GRISWOLD (The Fat Contributor), March 20.
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets to any of the Single Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. [2 16 tfrp

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT AND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT, under the auspices of the EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. OF PA., Colonel Robert Gray, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1871.

Comprising the popular Irma Glee, Batchelor Troupe, and McClurg's Military Band.

Also, Grand Review and Dress Parade of the entire Regiment upon the Stage.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.
For sale at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. [2 17 2t

Doors open at 7:30. Performances commence at 8

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 11 7t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
2 2

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871,
Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Reserved seats, 25c. extra. For sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 2 17 4t

DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 228½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.

M. B. KELLY, Treasurer.
2 15 12t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 2tf

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
1t Above Chesnut.

LECTURE IN THE ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER. Tickets 50 cents. 2 16 2t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

A CITY INSTITUTION—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

OPTICIANS.

**SPECTACLES.**

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
**JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,**
7 20 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.
2 17 6t

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

**Important from the Dominion.**

**Fisheries and the High Commission**

**The Alabama Claims.**

**New Basis of Adjustment.**

**Latest Cable Quotations.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc**

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

*Continued from Fourth Edition.*

It was suggested by the Premier that Sir A. T. Galt should make his motion on the subject on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, referred to the offensive language used towards Canada not only by certain citizens, but by the President of the United States in his annual message, who seems as if controlled by an irresponsible power unfriendly to this country, because it occupied a semi-independent position as a dependency of the British empire, which they desired to change by annexation to the republic.

In a strain of patriotic eloquence Mr. McKenzie strongly condemned such utterances, and said there was a large and respectable class in the States friendly to the Canadians. He urged his hearers to cultivate love of liberty and love of country, and trusted no pressure had been brought to bear by the Imperial Government for the adoption of any course that would necessitate sacrifice of our rights.

He proceeded to state there had not been any reference in published correspondence to the consideration of Fenian claims by the high commission. He was here interrupted in the negative by Sir Francis Hincks, but Mackenzie maintained his statement and criticized somewhat the submissive tendency of Sir Edward Thornton when the American Government insisted upon any demands.

He did not believe in submitting to grave injustice, and demanded as a national right, considered with regard to fisheries, that the three-mile limit, counting from headland to headland, should be insisted upon.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied at considerable length, stating that the interests of Canada would not be sacrificed by England to her own advantage.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House spent most of the day on

**The Army Bill,**

but no important amendments were adopted.

**National Cemeteries.**

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that all national cemeteries be paid for by the Government, so as to secure a good title. He said this would give them the right to Arlington, which they did not now possess.

**Practical Suggestion Relative to the Alabama Claims.**

A prominent Senator will introduce a resolution in a day or two to the effect that, in the judgment of Congress, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, all English possessions on the continent north of Lake Superior and the Hudson Bay Company be ceded to the United States. It is believed this will give rise to a very important debate, as several Senators are preparing to discuss the question favorably.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Convicted of Bigamy.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Stewart Gwynne was convicted of bigamy in the Court of General Sessions this morning before Recorder Hackett, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Latest Quotations.**

LONDON, Feb. 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities easier; United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 18¼; Illinois Central, 109¼; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—1·30 P. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 12s.

LONDON, Feb. 17—1·30 P. M.—Spirits of petroleum, 17d.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

**THE NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES,**

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

**ALEX. R. HARPER,**
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp

Salesroom of the American Watch.

COAL.

**4000 TONS**
**LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL**

2000 tons first-class Schuylkill Nut Coal at $5·00 (per ton of 2240 lbs.) in the yard, $5·75 delivered.
2000 tons Stove, Egg and Broken, cheap for cash.
FILBERT & HOUPT,
2 16 3t Wharves, No. 2512 CALLOWHILL St.

$7·50 FOR SCHUYLKILL STOVE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$7·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL FURNACE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$6·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL NUT COAL, per long ton, delivered.

EASTWICK & BRO., OFFICE NO. 228 DOCK Street. Coal Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. 2 9

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

FINANCIAL.

**NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.**

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.**

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end (Thirty years), and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 346 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
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G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR

**THE NEW MASONIC**

**TEMPLE LOAN,**

**Bearing 7 3-10 interest,**

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

**Interest Payable March and September.**

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

**DE HAVEN & BRO.,**

**No. 40 South THIRD Street.**

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

**B. K. JAMISON & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**P. F. KELLY & CO.,**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

**Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds**

**At Closest Market Rates,**

**N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.**

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 6

**530 HARRISSON GRAMO, 530**

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

**No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.**

FINANCIAL.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.**

**A Choice Security.**

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

**Catawissa Railroad Company's**

**7 PER CENT.**

**CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,**

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1200 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

**D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,**
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 26 PHILADELPHIA.

**A LEGAL INVESTMENT**

Having sold a large portion of the

**Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,**

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
C. & H. BORIE. [2 1 1m

**FOR SALE,**

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

**Free of all Taxes,**

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

**P. S. PETERSON & CO.,**
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

**DUNN BROTHERS,**

**BANKERS,**

**Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,**

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

**ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,**

**BANKERS,**

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MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

**JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,**

**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

**GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.**

**City Warrants**

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**No. 50 South THIRD Street,**

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

*Edmund D. Randolph & Co.* (Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co.) Phila. & N.Y.
*Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.*
*Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

**MARVIN'S SAFES.**

**The Best Quality!**
**The Lowest Prices!**
**The Largest Assortment!**
**Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.**

**MARVIN'S CHROME IRON**

SPHERICAL

**Burglar Safe**

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

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**No. 721 CHESNUT Street,**

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwsm

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**CORNELIUS & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**GAS FIXTURES**

**Wholesale and Retail**

**Salesrooms,**

**No. 821 CHERRY Street**

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**We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.**

1 16 2mbp CORNELIUS & SONS

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

**The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company**
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
**New Marble Fire-proof Building,**
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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| Edward W. Clark, | J. Gillingham Fell. |
| Henry Pratt McKean. | |

[5 13 fmw§

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

**JOSEPH BECKHAUS,**

**No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,**

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

**CARRIAGES.**

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fire and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

**HOVER'S**

**PATENT SOFA BED.**

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHERS, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

**H. F. HOVER,**
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuthssmrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED,**

**A STORE,**

**On Chesnut or Eighth Street.**

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. S. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

## LITERATURE.

### REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the third and concluding volume of "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature," by S. Austin Allibone. This great work is remarkable in many respects. It is a biographical and critical dictionary of English literature from the earliest accounts to the present time, and it gives every important fact that it has been possible to collect about the different authors and their writings, with critical opinions by Dr. Allibone himself, as well as by other authorities. Not only are all the writers who have achieved fame recorded, but Dr. Allibone has thoroughly explored all the byways of literature, and he has included in his "Dictionary" the names and the works of all authors, no matter how trifling their performances may have been. Such a task as this would seem to be an impossibility if the evidence were not before us that it has been performed, while the value of the work to all students of English and American literature can scarcely be overestimated. The "Dictionary" is a perfect marvel of research and unwearied industry, and it is so complete that there is probably nothing that needs to be added to it except the literary performances of the immediate present and the future. It would seem at first glance that it is superfluous to include in such a work as this the names of authors of sermons, pamphlets, and other ephemeral productions; but the permanent value of such a work as this depends upon its absolute completeness, and Dr. Allibone has certainly done right in giving everything. The sole defect of the work, so far as we are able to discover, is that the accounts of living and recently-deceased authors are incomplete. This, of course, is a defect necessarily inherent in the very nature of such a production. Dr. Allibone and his publishers are entitled to sincere congratulations on the fact that this "Dictionary" has been brought to a conclusion, and it will ever remain a literary performance of which Philadelphia may well be proud. The volume before us appropriately finishes the "Dictionary" with a series of indexes and sub-indexes of subjects, which of course add greatly to its practical value.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us Parts 36 to 37 of "The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., which complete the work. This "Dictionary," on account of its completeness and the learning and industry required for its preparation, is the only work of its class in the English language that is entitled to rank with the *magnum opus* of Dr. Allibone. Twenty years were spent by Dr. Thomas in its preparation, and while its definitions are necessarily brief, it is probably as complete as it can possibly be made. In important cases the reader is always referred to standard authorities from which further information can be obtained, and as a work of reference in biographical and mythological subjects it will be an invaluable addition to any library. One of the most important features of this work is that the pronunciation of all the proper names are given in the different languages, and it is accompanied by a preface and introduction which are valuable philological essays, and which explain with great clearness the system of pronunciation adopted. We have frequently consulted this "Dictionary" while it has been in course of publication, and can bear testimony to its great value.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Lost Beauty; or, the Fatal Error." This is a romantic story of much interest, in which various phases of Spanish life are described in picturesque and attractive style.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," by Anthony Trollope, published by Harper & Brothers. This novel, like its predecessors from the same pen, is a minute and elaborate picture of every-day life and every-day people. The principal characters are delineated with all of Mr. Trollope's accustomed skill, and the story is one that his admirers will undoubtedly read with pleasure.

—From John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom street, we have received part No. 12 of "A History of the State of Delaware," by Francis Vincent, which brings the work down to the events of 1662.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*; also two copies, one bound and one in pamphlet, of the speech of General Thomas F. Burke, delivered May 1, 1867, in the Court House, Dublin, on being asked by Lord Chief Justice Whiteside why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. Appended to this is a recent article from the London *Spectator* on the "Fenian Amnesty."

—"The New Pocket Guide and Street Directory of Philadelphia," published by T. R. Callender & Co., is a useful little work, the title of which is sufficiently explanatory. It is accompanied by a large map of the city.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received the February number of *The Sunday at Home*, a finely illustrated English magazine for Sunday reading.

—The February number of the Chicago *Bureau* contains a number of valuable articles on Protection and Free-trade, and a variety of statistics.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for February is filled with information of interest to photographers.

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—The new City Hall in San Francisco will cost $1,500,000.

—A Savannah paper is very confident that Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, is to succeed Mr. Akerman as Attorney-General.

—One former student at Phillips Exeter Academy, who was asked to contribute to the fund to replace the building recently burned, refused that his academical career was marked by three suspensions, and was finally ended by being expelled. After debate it was agreed that $5 for each punishment was cheap and $10 was added to the dollar.

## BONNIVARD.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

When Byron wrote the "Prisoner of Chillon" he had avowedly no intention to restrict his fancy within the lines of literal or historical truth. His object in composing the poem, as Sir Walter Scott has well drawn out the analysis of it, was like that of Sterne in painting his imaginary prisoner. What the poet sought was to portray captivity in the abstract, to mark its effects in chilling the mental powers at the same time that it benumbs and withers the animal frame, until the hapless victim becomes, as it were, a part of his dungeon, and identified with his chains. It was possibly an afterthought with him to prefix to the pathetic tale of the three brothers, whom his fancy fixed upon as the denizens of those gloomy vaults, the stanza which links to these immortal lines the name and memory of Bonnivard:—

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar—for 'twas trod
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard! May none those stens efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

"I was not sufficiently aware," writes Byron, "of the history of Bonnivard, or I should have endeavored to dignify the subject by an attempt to celebrate his courage and his virtues." A notice furnished by a citizen of Geneva was subsequently appended by Byron to the poem, containing a brief summary of the life, sufferings, and public services of Bonnivard, to which little has been added in the way of facts in such later notices as have appeared in the various manuals of biography. What was wanting to the formation of a proper estimate of the genius and the achievements of this martyr to his country was some access, on the part of the public, to the literary remains buried in the library which Bonnivard had himself founded at Geneva. Spoken of with admiration, and even rapture, by those few inquirers whose veneration for the author or whose interest in the history of his time had urged them to the task, it was not until a comparatively late period that these valuable writings became available for general use. A patriotic movement dating from 1823, which had for its object the publication of the national memoirs, and especially of materials for the history of Geneva, had for its first fruits in 1831 the *Chroniques de Geneve* of Bonnivard, which had been unfairly disparaged by M. Gautier, the most recent historian of the city, owing, say the editors of Bonnivard, to undue prepossession on the side of the Dukes of Savoy. For the same reason, they complain, no notice was taken by M. Gautier of the history left in manuscript by the syndic Michel Roset, a younger contemporary of Bonnivard, with whose authority he generally concurs. The excellent rule of printing verbatim the text of Bonnivard, with all its distinctive archaisms or idiosyncrasies of grammar and spelling, was wisely adhered to in giving his "Chronicle" to the public. No little difficulty was indeed experienced in deciphering what the editors call the Gothic hands of the writer's secretaries, who were manifestly many in number, and who made use of at least three totally distinct styles of forming the same letter, each as little clear to the eye as the Greek or German alphabets would be to a person ignorant of those languages. The work is of genuine value and interest, if not for any novel historical light it may throw upon the archives of the Geneva Republic, yet for the revelation it indirectly affords of the genius and spirit of the writer. The character of Bonnivard is deeply impressed upon his narration of every incident, as well as upon the style of every sentence which he writes. Our object in calling attention to his long-forgotten works is not so much that of analyzing their contents, or appreciating what amount of new facts they may contribute to the biography of the author, or to the history of his times. What we would rather point out, and seek to illustrate by the aid of the writings newly acquired by the public, is what the world has gained by their disclosure of a strong, prescient, and reflective spirit, a true representative of the best spirit of his age. Too long have these speaking characteristics of the man and of his times been condemned to an oblivion or interment not less injurious and unjust than that which for years pent in and wasted the frame of Bonnivard in the vaults of Chillon.

The first breaking of this long imprisonment among the shelves of the Geneva Library gave rise to the scheme of a uniform edition of all the writings left in manuscript by Bonnivard. This plan was interupted by the death of the principal editor. Nearly all the works have, however, by degrees seen the light. In 1856 appeared Bonnivard's keen and caustic pamphlet against the See and Court of Rome, fortified by lifelike sketches of the eleven Popes during whose reign he had lived, entitled "Advis et devis, etc., de la Source de l'Idolatrie et Tyrannie papale, suivis des difformes Reformateurz de l'advis et devis de mensonge et des fauiz miracles du temps present." The editors, MM. Chaponniere and Revillion, justly remark upon the "vieux esprit Gaulois," the biting wit and humor of this controversial fragment. Bonnivard deserved to be called the Rabelais, the Marot, the Brantome of his time, as he has been justly styled by Senebier, his fellow-historiographer, the Genevese Montaigne. While lashing unsparingly the vices of the Popes and the falsehood of their system, the moderation of his personal opinions and principles, both in politics and religion, is yet such as to bear out what was said of him by Rousseau, that he was a lover of liberty though a Savoyard, and tolerant though a priest. A republican, of what we should call the type of Milton or Hampden, he had nothing about him of what would now be termed Red. To see his adopted country free and self-regulated was the object of his aims and sacrifices. For this end he labored against the Bishop of Geneva and the Duke of Savoy, and for this he paid the penalty of two years in the dungeons of Grotee, and left six years' impressions of his steps on the moist flags of Chillon. He had for associates in peril and disaster men of equal energy and fortitude with his own. His friend Berthellier, a man of light morals, but an ardent champion of liberty, was taken prisoner with him and beheaded by the Duke of Savoy. Pecollat, who had been tortured, and was about to be tortured again to make him speak, seized a favorable moment and cut out his tongue with a razor. In spite of the injuries inflicted upon him by Charles in the face of the Duke's own safe conduct, Bonnivard speaks of his oppressor in terms of moderation and dignity.

Devoted as he was to the cause of the Reformation, Bonnivard had no hesitation in denouncing the vices and excesses by which many of its leaders and first preachers dishonored it. Among these were men of licentious lives who, he said, were for expelling the priests that they might seize their property, and for abolishing rites and ceremonies that they might eat their fill on fast days and shake off the yoke of God no less than that of the Pope. "Il ne faut pas," he exclaims, "que la reformation qui ne veut reformer les pretres, soient semblable aux fauls moines, qui ne veulent reformer qui ne soit semblable a eux." Against the "difformes reformateurs" who sacked priests' houses, and, even when they had got by invitation preachers to their mind, turned upon them ere long with rescues and violence, a firm Calvinist by conviction and adoption, he can plead for justice to the ecclesiastical order to which he felt himself still to belong though he had left behind him the Papal pale. Moral reform was with him, and with all whom he calls "gens de bien," the end of all Gospel ministries, and with this end, as he declares, he made war, even to the knife, "for the preachers against the libertines." Whatever may be thought of the strife, Geneva came forth from it such as we see her now. We could hardly, indeed, expect to find Bonnivard more tolerant than his master Calvin in the unhappy case of Servetus. A sixteenth century Protestant was not likely to show many signs of that tolerance which had as yet but faintly appeared under the form of religious indifference in Catholics of the Pantagruel school.

Nowhere is Bonnivard's intellectual temper and cast of thought more characteristically displayed than in the curious little philological treatise "L'Advis et Devis des Langues," first printed by M. Bordier in the "Bibliotheque de l'Ecole des Chartes" (1848-9, ser. v, ptie. 2). It is by no means easy reading. The writer's meaning is often clouded by the verbose and pedantic erudition of the time. Still, the critical temper and good sense of Bonnivard are such as will amply repay the labor of going through it. Inferior, as M. Bordier allows, in scholarship to the contemporary works of Ramus or Henry Stephens, it may fail to throw equal light on the corruption of mediæval Latin or the origin of modern ideas. Yet Bonnivard is there in all his individuality, in many respects standing alone in the gallery of sixteenth-century writers. He spoke Italian as as well as French, his mother tongue. He knew German well. He was, in his quality of *doctor utriusque juris*, well up in Latin and Greek. The French in which he had to express himself was, moreover, that of a country situated opposite the France of his day, and by no means wanting in points of primitive usage and idiom. These varied elements, in the hands of a writer of ability and wit, at a time when the language was in a plastic and transitional state, could not fail to issue in a kind of literary mixture highly curious to analyze. The work itself, the author states at the outset, sprang out of the *Advis et Devis de Mensonge*, another quaint little essay printed at the end of the controversial tract above mentioned, in 1856, itself based upon St. Augustine's *De Mendacio*, in which Bonnivard denounces the use of pious frauds and got-up miracles, as well as all tampering with serious truth. Anything simply foppish or affected even fails to go down with the austere old Calvinist:—"Vouloir affermer que d'un plaisant muguet se faconne un fort et vaillant home d'armes, est affermer l'impossible et mentir consequemment."

In an admirable notice in a recent number of the *Journal des Savants* M. Littre brings together several curious instances in which the writings of Bonnivard throw light upon the growth and the progressive changes of the language. They were the work of his old age, matured by careful study and observation. The *Advis et Devis des Lengues* in particular shows that he had grasped the problem of language by the roots, and was clear by anticipation from many of those sources of error which we have so persistently to denounce as darkening the popular ideas of French philology. France and things French were to his mind very far other than what they are in modern parlance. He could have no idea of a wide centralized State in which "French" was spoken from the Atlantic to the Vosges, and from the Manche to the Pyrenees. He knew well the distinction between France and Aquitaine, between the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oil*. The very word "French" was displeasing or unmeaning to him. "Je ne dirais pas," he declares, "le Francais, mais le Gaulois."

Born at his father's chatean of Lunes, in the old Savoyard province of Bresse, incorporated later with Burgundy, Bonnivard is careful to speak of himself as "Savoyen," not "Savoisien. The latter is a barbarous form, the root-word being "Sabaudia." His style, though rude and what would now be called provincial, offers, like that of Rabelais, a store of peculiarities full of philological interest.

These writings abound with anecdotes, the best of them perhaps flavored with a degree of salt which somewhat unfits them for modern palates. Sage and quiet counsel alternates with lively humor, and scathing irony or wit. We can promise throughout a fund of enjoyment to those who have a love and taste for the best kind of clear, terse, and vigorous old French prose. Bonnivard had made verses in his youth. His early successes in that line awoke in him vanity enough to impel him to adopt, on a serious public occasion in 1517, the title of "Prior of St. Victor and poet-laureate." Such fragments of his poetry in Latin and French as have come down to us are, however, declared by his editors unworthy to appear in print.

Most appropriate, though dictated it would seem by ill-omened confidence or foudness, was Bonnivard's dedication to his wife Catherine Courtaronel, October 11, 1562, three days after marriage, of his *Amartigenee*, or treatise on Sin, printed in 1865. His domestic experiences had been more marked by variety than by happiness. He had been forced into orders at the earliest period as a consequence of his uncle's presentation of him at the age of fourteen, A. D. 1510, to the family prior of St. Victor. His claim to be reinstated in this benefice in 1548, after openly adopting the Reformed faith, in addition to other compensations voted him after his captivity, has been censured as far from compatible with his repute for disinterested patriotism. This claim was compromised for 800 crowns down and 140 crowns annual pension. Bonnivard found in his former vows no impediment to his marriage with a Bernese widow of the family of Baumgartner, and next with a Genevan lady who had two grown-up sons, one already a councillor and ex-syndic. Before many months the unfortunate husband had to invoke the law for the restoration, over this lady, of his conjugal rights. Quit of her in 1552 after eight years of matrimonial storms, he united himself, in 1558, to another widow, at whose death, in 1562, he was bold enough, at the age of seventy, to take a fourth wife. A terrible scandal forced him, it is said, to this disastrous step. Catharine Courtaronel, an escaped nun, had been some years an inmate of his house, and he had, it was believed, made her a promise of marriage which he seemed loth to fulfil. No such public offense could be suffered in the austere city of Calvin. The public Consistory compelled the performance of his promise, the *debonnaire* veteran, we are told, in vain protesting "qu'il ne luy semblois pas qu'il se sentist capable du mariage." Three years afterwards Catharina was accompanied her in her flight from the convent. The moral law of the Reformed Church was in those days inexorably stern. The partner of her sin was beheaded; the erring wife was drowned. The death of Francis Bonnivard is set down in 1570. No more precise date has been arrived at, there being a gap in the city registers that year. By neither of his four marriages had Bonnivard any children. But for the magical, yet, as it might be said, the merely chance touch of Byron's genius, his memory and his remains might as utterly and completely have passed out of mortal ken as his lineage itself. The world has now been happily put in possession of a treasure in literature and a type of character of neither of which, we may hope, it will in the future willingly lose sight.


### INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $300,000 | United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) | $333,375 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 214,000 00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax) | 204,162 50 |
| 164,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 168,920 00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 20,700 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 25,350 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000 00 |
| 80,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan | 18,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan | 4,200 00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock) | 15,000 00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock) | 4,300 00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (50 sh's Stock) | 4,000 00 |
| 261,650 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 261,650 00 |
| $1,260,150 | Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l | $1,293 557 00 |
| | Real Estate | 56,000 00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 230,971 27 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company | 93,375 47 |
| | Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value | 3,912 00 |
| | Cash | 142,911 73 |
| | | $1,920,727 97 |

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Union Mutual Insurance Company
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INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
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Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851 78
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Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

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### INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

NSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871..$3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property | $834,950 |
| United States Government Loans | 325,943 |
| Pennsylvania State Loans | 180,810 |
| Philadelphia City Loans | 200,000 |
| New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds | 225,510 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans | 363,245 |
| Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks | 62,186 |
| Cash in Bank | 291,048 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 31,434 |
| Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled | 438,420 |
| Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission | 83,201 |
| Real estate, Office of the Company | 30,000 |
| | $3,050,536 |

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $872,330 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for insurances effected.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$650,388 24

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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND HILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET. 5 1


### CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Contracts to be Made for Furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water with Iron Pipes, Iron and Brass Castings and Tools.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the following persons, to wit:—

S. Fulton & Co., for four-inch iron pipe, at two and nine-tenths (2 9-10) cents per pound.

For six-inch iron pipe, at two and seven-eighths (2⅞) cents per pound.

For eight-inch iron pipe, at two and seven-tenths (2 7-10) cents per pound.

For ten-inch iron pipe, at two and seven-tenths (2 7-10) cents per pound.

For twelve-inch iron pipe, at two and three-fifths (2 3-5) cents per pound.

For sixteen-inch iron pipe, at two and three-fifths (2 3-5) cents per pound.

And for branches, sleeves, etc., at three and three-fourths (3¾) cents per pound.

Joshua Pierce, for special iron castings for workshop, at two and three-fourths (2¾) cents per pound.

M. C. Rinehart, for brass castings for workshop at nineteen and one-half (19½) cents per pound.

And with Tatham & Brothers for lead, at six and ninety one-hundredths (6 90-100) cents per pound.

Provided that said contracts be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of Removing Iron Railing around Penn Squares.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That whenever the iron railing enclosing Penn Squares shall be removed by authority of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings, the Commissioner of Markets and City Property is authorized and directed to have the same removed to a suitable place of safety, for the enclosure of the Fairhill Square, in the Nineteenth ward, and the Parade Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward, and two hundred feet of iron railing for school-house southeast corner of Eighth and Thompson streets, Twentieth section east, and three hundred and fifty feet of iron railing, gates and posts, for school lot southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets, First ward, and four hundred and fifty feet of iron railing and a pair of gates and posts for school-house, Montgomery avenue, above Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, and for the carrying into effect this ordinance the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property.

Warrants for the payment of the expenses incurred by authority of this ordinance shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the State Legislature.

Whereas, A certain bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, granting further powers to the Board of Education of the First School District, authorizing the said Board to locate and erect school buildings in the city of Philadelphia, without the approval of Councils; and whereas, It is the opinion of Councils that the said Board of Education have now all the requisite power for the proper management of the public schools, therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Senate of Pennsylvania be requested not to pass the said bill now before them granting further powers to the Board of Education for the erection of school buildings in the First School District.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Education for repairs to the Chester Street School House.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Education, for repairs to the walls and cesspool of the Chester Street School House, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Board of Education in conformity with existing ordinances.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be requested to repeal the act conferring certain privileges upon the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company, approved July 7, 1869, and the Clerks of Councils be directed to furnish the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives with a copy of this resolution.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.


Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKRAM, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for cutting, &c.
19 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

## SHIPPING.

**DRILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN. FOR NEW YORK.**

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at steady rates, commencing December 23. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

**NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.**—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN. Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $85; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $75 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

*WALLER & CO., Agents,*
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

**PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on February ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
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For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

**SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.**

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 24, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon, and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

**PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.**

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THE ROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11f

**FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 1 6tf
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

**WHITE STAR LINE**

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Ferry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISAAC, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5f

**FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

**NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,**

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10f No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

## OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le Coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. T. McMAHON.

**EASTON & McMAHON,**

*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
No. 2 CORTLANDT SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

**COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.**

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

## SHIPPING.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $70 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 85 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

**PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1tf

**THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS** Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| ANGLIA, | IOWA, |
| AUSTRALIA, | TYRIAN, |
| BRITANNIA, | BRITANNIA, |
| INDIA, | IOWA, |
| COLUMBIA, | TYRIAN, |
| EUROPA. | BRITANNIA. |

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $53; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27 No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

**FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.**
**SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

**FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.**
**EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4f

**NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.**

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

**DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.**

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21f PHILADELPHIA.

**DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.**—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 21f

## RAILROAD LINES.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD**

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

| TRAINS LEAVE. | A. M. | TRAINS ARRIVE. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Read'g & Allent'n Way | 7:20 | Pottstown accom. | 9:15 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 8:15 | Read'g & Pottst'e Ac. | 10:20 |
| Phila. & Potts'e Way | | | P. M. |
| Train | 12:30 | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 1:00 |
| | P. M. | Phila. & Potts'e W. | |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 3:30 | Train | 4:30 |
| Pottstown Accomm'o. | 4:00 | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 7:00 |
| Read'g & Pottst'e Ac. | 4:45 | Harrisby, Pottsville, | |
| ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. | and Allentown Ac. | 9:10 |
| To Reading | 8:00 | ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. |
| | P. M. | From Pottsville | 12:35 |
| To Pottsville | 3:15 | | P. M. |
| | | From Reading | 7:25 |

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:30, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:30, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 10, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:25, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 4:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

**1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.**

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Frankford.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 3 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

**WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 8:40 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

**WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,**

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M. Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburg Express | 12:11 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 12:40 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 3:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 9:50 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 10:10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 11:10 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:00 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:53 & 6:40 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:50 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:20 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 3:45 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 3:25 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 5:30 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 10:50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

**PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—**

**SUMMER TABLE.**

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points, West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

**PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—**

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9:40 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 8:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRES

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## OUR LAW OFFICERS.

**What They Did During 1870—Defects in the Road Jury Laws—Big Suits and Their Endings—City Solicitor Worrall's Annual Report.**

We have been permitted to see the annual report of the City Solicitor's Department, or the Department of Law. Mr. Worrall says:—

The past year has been one of unprecedented labor in the history of this department, multiplying and increasing with each month, until at last the mere attention to trials and executive duties engrossed all the time of myself and assistants, leaving no interim for research or deliberation.

During the ten months that I have been in office there have been 129 common law actions, to which the city was a party, down for trial in the several courts—118 in the District Court, 10 in the Common Pleas, and 1 at Nisi Prius. Many of these were not tried, but they required the same care and preparation as if they had been, and the personal attendance of myself or assistants was necessary in court in each case. Among those adjudicated was that of Prowattain vs. the city, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages to the extent of $4000, done to the drainage of his lot by the Board of Health in abating a nuisance. The plaintiff was nonsuited. Two of the suits by the contractors for cleansing the streets, to recover the contract price for the same up to the time the act transferring the cleansing of the streets to the Board of Health was passed, have been tried, and as the contractors were entitled to some amount, Crawford received $2384 54, instead of $6708 24 claimed, and McGlue $7600, instead of $8254 In the case of Blanche Williams, claiming damages for injuries received at Fairmount, the jury in the District Court awarded her $10,000.

The case involving the largest amount of money tried by this department during the year was Jenkins & Taylor vs. the City, commonly known as the Nicolson pavement case. The Supreme Court having finally decided that the property owners were not liable for the cost of laying this pavement on Broad street, the contractors sued the city for the price thereof, amounting to $112,000. The jury rendered a verdict against the city for the full amount. On my motion for a new trial, the Court has set aside this verdict, and the case is now to be tried again at some future day.

At the present time there are twenty-two road cases in active operation, in each of which the jury are meeting at least once a week, to view, hear testimony and arguments of counsel. Many of these cases involve large claims for damages. One of them is for widening a street for two and a half miles, in which there are forty-eight separate claimants for damages, and seventeen counsel; and there are several others not far behind this one in magnitude. In each of these cases the city is represented by myself or assistants. There are some radical defects in the present system of conducting these cases, viz.:—There is no power to compel the attendance of witnesses; there is no person clothed with authority to exclude improper testimony; the jurymen, by the act of 1870, must be selected from the ward in which the street is located, and are thereby affected by local and social influences in favor of or against a claimant. These defects ought to be remedied by proper legislation.

There have been over two hundred cases for and against the city before aldermen during the past year, at each of which one of my assistants appeared. 1954 municipal claims have been filed.

The most important cases for the city, existing during the year, were those commonly known as the Schuylkill Navigation cases, being suits brought by that company for damages caused by the appropriation of the water in the Schuylkill for city purposes. These number 400. One of these was tried as a test case before Judge Thayer. The court charged against the city, and the jury rendered in accordance therewith. A writ of error has been taken, the case has been fully argued, and the matter is still under advisement.

The collections of the department can only be given from the date of my taking possession of the same. They are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From water-pipe claims | $9,337 53 |
| " insurance " | 879 44 |
| " assessments for the opening of new streets | 26,649 03 |
| " interest and cost on claims | 895 51 |
| " railroads | 7,458 46 |
| " all other sources | 1,471 38 |
| Total receipts | $46,741 35 |

## WANTS A HOTEL.

**The Ambition of the Germantownonians.**

The Germantown Hotel Company is the title of a company chartered two years ago by the Legislature. Last evening a meeting of the incorporators was held in the parlor of Bruner's Hotel, Germantown. The citizens of Germantown were invited to be present at the meeting, and there was a fair attendance of the leading business men of the place.

Washington Pastorius was elected President, and H. B. Dutton Secretary.

On motion of Mr. H. B. Bruner, the act of incorporation was accepted. It was then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws.

The committee appointed by the chair was as follows:—R. V. Sallada, G. Wharton Hamersly, H. B. Bruner, W. W. Patton, and H. B. Dutton.

A motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to inquire in regard to a site. The motion was adopted, and Jonathan Jones, W. W. Patton, and H. B. Dutton were appointed as the committee.

The site is to front on Main street, to be not less than fifty feet front, and the committee are limited to lots between School street and Walnut lane.

On motion, the company adjourned to meet next Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the parlor of Bruner's Hotel. On that evening subscription books will be opened and stock sold.

THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held last evening, the agent's report was presented, from which we select the following items of interest:—

The droveyard at Hestonville will change hands on the 1st of April. The new proprietors have promised to put shades and water troughs in every pen.

One of the city passenger railway companies worked only two horses to a car during the late inclement weather. The drivers of two of the cars were arrested and fined.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Waln were received from the Massachusetts Society, and entered on the minutes.

Letters were read from the Presidents of three of the principal city passenger railways, promising attention to complaints that had been made against them.

The Committee on Prosecution and Law were requested to prepare an ordinance, to be submitted to Councils, with regard to the muzzling of dogs, and to propose a plan for obtaining suitable representatives of the society in all parts of the city.

Instructions "how to proceed in cases of cruelty" have been prepared, which may be obtained by any of our citizens on application at the office, No. 1330 Chesnut street.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About 2 o'clock this morning the glass and paint warehouse of Evans, Sharp & Westcoatt, No. 613 Market street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A barrel of oily sweepings ignited and burned fiercely, setting fire to the floor. The Fire Insurance patrol were the first to arrive on the ground through their efforts the flames were [illegible] The burning barrel was thrown into the street, and with a few buckets of water the fire on the floor was extinguished. About $50 worth of plate-glass was ruined. Beyond this little else was done.

[illegible]KEN.—Yesterday Mary Jane Clair[illegible], twelve years, residing at No. 1252 [illegible] slipped and fell on the ice and [illegible]ruise.

## THE PEABODY FUND.

**Annual Meeting of the Trustees—Tribute of Respect to the Late Admiral Farragut.**

As stated in THE TELEGRAPH, the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund was commenced on Wednesday at the Continental Hotel, and continued throughout Thursday.

The following Trustees were present at the meetings:—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, Chairman; Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York; Hon. Samuel M. Wetmore, of New York; Hon. John H. Clifford, of Boston; Hon. George Peabody Russell, of Salem; Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Cincinnati; Charles Macalester, Esq., of Philadelphia; George W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; and Samuel Watson, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn. Shortly after the opening of the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Winthrop, Chairman, announced the decease of the late Admiral Farragut, and paid a high tribute to his memory.

Governor Clifford then submitted the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the decease of our beloved and honored associate, Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, since the last meeting of the board, has deprived us of the co-operation in our work of one of our most highly esteemed and efficient members—of one the wisdom of whose selection by Mr. Peabody himself was more than justified by the earnestness and fidelity with which he devoted himself to carrying out the purposes which the founder of the Trust had in view in its creation—of one who exemplified in his scrupulous attendance upon our meetings the self-sacrificing rule of conduct which governed him in all the relations of life, of never permitting anything, not even the admonitions of failing health, to deter him from the discharge of any duty, and who in his presence at them always gave us, with manly frankness, the benefit of his intelligent and well-considered convictions upon all important questions submitted to our decision, and by his sincere and sagacious counsel contributed in so large a measure to the unanimity which has characterized the results of our deliberations—of one whose modest and simple manners and amiable and affectionate nature so endeared him to his friends as to make them almost forget the greatness of his character—greater even than his most brilliant achievements, which have added fresh lustre to the renown of the American navy, and which required no mere official recognition or appreciation to place his name in the first rank of the naval heroes of the world, and to insure to his memory an undying hold upon the hearts of his countrymen.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the board, as an expression of our deep sense of the loss we have sustained, both in our personal and official relations to our lamented friend and associate, and that the chairman be requested to communicate a copy to Mrs. Farragut, with an assurance of our sincere sympathy with his family in their great bereavement.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Trust, then read his annual report, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday.

The only business of importance transacted yesterday was the filling of two vacancies in the board. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana.

**The Final Session.**

This morning the Trustees met at 10 o'clock. The report of the General Agent was considered. This document gives minutely the details of the application of the fund for educational purposes in the Southern States. In accordance with its suggestions the Trustees appropriated sums varying from $300 to $2000 for various localities, and this being done, the board adjourned to assemble at a special meeting to be held in Nashville in October next. The annual meeting will be held in June of 1872.

The income of the moneys given by Mr. Peabody for educational purposes in the South amounts to $120,000 per annum. With the exception of about $10,000 to meet contingencies, all of this income is given for the support of teachers in the South. Whenever any community guarantee to provide accommodations for 100 pupils, it will receive $300 for the compensation of a teacher to superintend the school; and where the accommodations are greater, and the number of pupils in attendance larger, a proportionate increase in the appropriation of the fund is made.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—On Wednesday evening three young girls returning to their homes were met at the far end of the Wire Bridge by a man who made insulting proposals to them. At first they heeded not his remarks, and continued on. The man followed, and when a favorable opportunity offered they turned on him and without any ceremony tumbled him into a snow bank close by. Then they pounded him until he cried for help. A physician living in the immediate neighborhood answered the call and on reaching the scene he found the young girls beating the individual in an unmerciful manner. "What is up?" inquired the Doctor. "Nothing," answered one of the girls, "except that this scoundrel insulted us, and we are having satisfaction." The doctor tried to prevail upon the fair ones to "let up," but they insisted on teaching their victim a lesson, and it was not until the man apologized and promised never to insult unprotected females again, that they ceased dealing out well-directed blows. The doctor then left the scene. So did the girls; and the last seen of the man he was dragging himself out of the snow bank and examining the extent of the injuries which he had received.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR—TWO DEATHS IN ONE HOUSE.—In Wednesday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH we referred to the distressing accident at the residence of Stephen H. Smith, No. 1933 Wallace street, whereby a visitor, Mrs. Maria Ogden, aged fifty-four years, of Westport, Conn., was seriously burned about the face and body. She was preparing an embrocation for a young lady named Carrie Randall, aged seventeen years, of Wilton, Conn., also a visitor at the house. The latter was seriously ill at the time. Mrs. Ogden was holding a cup of alcohol over a gaslight, when by some means the fluid took fire. The flames communicated to the clothing of the unfortunate lady, and, as stated above, she was badly burned. From the injuries received she died the following day. The sad occurrence coming to the knowledge of Miss Randall, weighed heavily upon her mind, and she died about the same time. The remains of the deceased are now on the road to Connecticut for interment.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The fourth annual meeting of the Teachers' Institute will be held this afternoon in the lecture-room of the Central High Scoool, Broad and Green streets. Besides the regular order of business there will be—

I. Music, under the direction of Professor Jean Louis.

II. Discussion on the following subjects:—

1. "Are there good reasons for having but one session in the Primary Schools?" (Not concluded.)

2. "Ought Pennsylvania to have a State University? What advantages, if any, would result from its establishment?" (Postponed.)

3. "What are the mathematical advantages of teaching our pupils to prove addition, subtraction, etc.? (Postponed.)

4. "What is the best method of teaching Etymology?" (Postponed.)

III. Election of officers.

ATTACKED THE WRONG PERSON.—At a late hour last night, George Moon, Jr., while returning to his home in West Philadelphia, was stopped at Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue by an individual who asked him the time of night. Mr. Moon replied that he had no watch, whereupon the scoundrel remarked "Pull it out," and advanced towards him in a menacing manner. Mr. Moon stepped back a few paces, and, drawing a revolver, fired at the robber, who turned and ran in double-quick order. Unfortunately the shot did not take effect. Mr. Moon continued on and reached his home without any further interruptions.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—This morning Policeman Bergin, of the Eleventh district, violated the rules of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company by riding on the front platform. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell, and received severe injuries to his right arm.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Last night the residence of W. M. Medary, No. 615 N. Seventh street, was broken into by thieves and robbed of a large quantity of clothing. The family were absent at the time.

# THIRD EDITION

## MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

**No News of the Tennessee.**

**The President Still Hopeful.**

**Public Buildings Appropriations.**

**The Latest N. Y. Railway Accident.**

**Cause of the Disaster.**

**The Great Fire in Maine.**

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**No News of the Tennessee.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department is still without any news concerning the Tennessee. The President informed Governor Morton yesterday that he did not expect to hear from the Tennessee until the arrival of the Tybee steamer at Key West or New York. He added that if he did not hear from her by next Wednesday he would begin to be uneasy.

**Pacific Railroad Interest.**

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, at a meeting to-day, discussed the question of interest due on bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, but came to no conclusion. The matter was postponed for a week, in order to allow the Judiciary Committee to make a report on the subject now before them.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard parties from New York concerning

**Shrinkage on Goods in Bonded Warehouses.**

Merchants claim that they are entitled to what goods weigh or measure when they are taken out, and not when they are entered. The committee will confer with the Secretary of the Treasury before rendering a decision.

**New Public Buildings.**

The Appropriation Committee to-day, on the urgent requst of the Secretary of the Treasury, agreed to make several appropriations for the erection of new public buildings:—For St. Louis, $400,000; Albany, $150,000; Nashville, $100,000; Hartford, $150,000; Port Huron, $100,000; to continue work already commenced in New York, $1,300,000; Boston, $942,000.

**The Banking and Currency Committee,**

inasmuch as they cannot make any more reports this session, are compelled to allow all the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency in regard to the Redemption Bureau at New York and other matters to go over, because there will be no opportunity to bring them before the House, and the Commerce Committees of both houses have abandoned all idea of getting any legislation on national matters beyond the

**River Harbor Appropriation Bill.**

Subsidy measures, and all other schemes of that sort, unless they should be put on to the appropriation bills, are regarded as dead.

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Lieutenant Charles J. Sperry, Masters Wm. H. Beckler and Benjamin S. Richards, Boatswain Joseph McDonald, and Carpenter R. G. Thomas, are ordered to the Supply. Surgeon Adrian Hudson is ordered to the Worcester, Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg from the Naval Academy, and Master Richard Rush, from Philadelphia Navy Yard, are ordered to the Supply. The order of Surgeon Hackburg to the Worcester is revoked.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**The Brunswick Fire.**

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 17.—The total loss by the fire of yesterday is about $25,000. The principal losers are D. & E. Colby, sash and blind factory, and saw-mill; Artemus Coburn's saw-mill; S. E. Wing's grist-mill; James Berry's saw-mill; E. M. Stone's planing-mill; J. P. Stones, tool maker; William Stock, cotton batting, William Whitten, wool-carding, and Booker, Blether & Given, joiners. The insurances are small.

**Death of a Bank President.**

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Frederick Gould, President of the Blackstone Bank, died last night.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Railway Accident at Greensburg—Examination Resumed.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 17.—Information has been received here from a reliable source that the accident last night near Greensburg was caused by the spreading of the rails, and upon close examination by detectives, it was found that spikes had been drawn from one of the rails. This information has been imparted to the officials of the road, and a thorough investigation will take place immediately.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—A number of bills were reported from committees, among them the following:—

House bill extending the time for building the Bethlehem Street Railway.

House bill allowing Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company to lay a track on Fifty-Second street.

House bill incorporating the "Germania Turnverein" of Philadelphia was reported negatively.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Davis, one to prevent the sale of scrap iron, brass, etc., in Berks county.

Mr. Brooke, one to prevent hawking and peddling in Delaware county.

Mr. Davis, one to prevent persons from jumping on or riding improperly on railroad cars.

Mr. Mumma, a bill relative to the public lands at Harrisburg. This bill provides as follows:—That the Governor be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a board of appraisers, to consist of the Surveyor-General, the Adjutant General, and three citizens of the Commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to obtain the easement of the right of the corporation of the city of Harrisburg to any street or alley or land on the east front of the public ground in that city, situate between Third and Fourth streets, and to obtain by purchase a fee title to any lots, buildings, or rights of individuals. In case said private owners and said appraisers cannot agree, then it shall be the duty of the said appraisers to be duly qualified as road viewers are qualified, and thereupon proceed to value and appraise said property, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages resulting to the owner or owners thereof as citizens of the locality proposed to be improved, and make report to the Governor, who shall confirm or reject the same, and may order a new view, which, upon confirmation by him, shall be valid and binding upon all the parties; but before a review all parties shall agree to abide the result of any proceedings under this act, and all expenses under it shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Osterhout, one creating a court of appeals for this State, and conferring jurisdiction thereon. The court is to consist of three judges, to be first appointed by the Governor, and at the next election to be elected for fifteen years. The President-Judge is to be known as the Chancellor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There is to be a clerk for each district, and a court report. There are to be six districts. The terms are to be held in the following places:—The first at Philadelphia, the second at Harrisburg, the third at Wilkesbarre, the fourth at Pittsburg, the fifth at Williamsport, and the 6th at Erie. The salaries are to be the same as those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and they are to have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters now vested in the Supreme Court sitting in banc relating to equity, of appeal from the subordinate courts, of all writs of certiorari to all such courts, and all writs of error to such court wherein the State is a party.

Also, one providing that all matters, causes, suits, and actions than are now required to be commenced in Courts of Common Pleas shall be commenced and determined on the equity side of said courts and according to the rules of chancery practice, provided that the original bills, petitions, or other pleadings shall not be required to be printed where not now required by law or by rules of court.

**House.**

The entire morning session of the House was spent in the consideration of bills relating to the Lancaster County Prison and to local affairs in Allegheny county.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Ship News.**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Arrived, brig Gales Loring, from Mobile, with 901 bales of cotton; bark Clementina, from Savannah, with 952 bales; ship May Queen, from New Orleans, with 3260 bales; ship Augusta, do., with 3716 bales.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Feb. 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92 for money and account. American securities firm. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29. Calcutta Linseed easier at 61s.@61s.6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11:30 A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer. Uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¾d.@7¾. Sales of the day estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock, 750,000 bales, 400,000 of which are American. Total imports of the week 195,000 bales, including 161,000 American. Actual export, 3000 bales.

## THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

**M. Jules Grevy, the President of the Constituent Assembly.**

A cable telegram states that M. Grevy was yesterday elected President of the Constituent Assembly of France, receiving 519 votes out of a total of 538. As long as the Assembly remains in session the position he occupies is one of great importance, and his policy will not be without effect upon the destiny of France.

Francois Paul Jules Grevy was born at Montsour Vaudry, Department of Jura, August 15, 1813. Educated at the College of Poligny, he came to Paris to study law, took part in the revointionary days of July, 1830, and was among the combatants who took possession of the Babylon barracks. Admitted to the status of advocate, he soon assumed at the bar of Paris an important rank among the defenders of the radical party, and, notably, pleaded in the prosecution of May 13, 1839, for two companions of Barber.

Appointed, in 1848, Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, he showed in the exercise of these difficult functions great moderation and prudence. He was afterwards elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, being placed first among the eight representatives of the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grevy often ascended the tribune, and distinguished himself among the most effective orators of the democratic party. While preserving a position of independence sufficiently removed from the Socialists, though pretty close to the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. After the election (of Louis Napoleon as President) of December 10, M. Grevy resisted the government of Louis Napoleon and pronounced against the expedition to Rome. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he remained faithful to the democratic cause and, without making common cause with the Mountain, he was one of the principal opponents of the royalist coalition. In 1868 M. Grevy re-entered, after a retirement of seventeen years, the political arena. In a partial election of the Second district of the Jura he polled 22,428 out of 32,718 votes, the first occasion on which the Bonapartist regime had been so completely beaten in that section of the country. In the general elections the following year he was again elected to the Corps of Legislatif without official opposition; and, on the downfall of the empire in September, 1870, was made President of the Council under the Government of Defense. On the 8th of February he was elected a delegate to the Constituent Assembly, from the Department of the Jura.

AID FOR THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.—In pursuance of an invitation of the Mayor a number of gentlemen met his Honor at one o'clock this afternoon to take into consideration the subject of contributions for the relief of the French and German sufferers, to be conveyed in a national vessel to be sent to this port for the purpose of receiving them, etc.

On motion of Mr. Christian the Mayor was called to the chair, and William Gulager was chosen secretary and A. J. Drexel, Esq., treasurer.

After a free interchange of views on the part of the gentlemen present, and the Mayor having expressed his anxiety that the benevolent character of the city should be maintained, and requesting the active co-operation of his fellow-citizens, it was on motion resolved that an executive committee of eleven, of whom the Mayor shall be chairman, be selected, and that sub-committees be formed, whose duty it shall be to systematize a mode of collection throughout the city.

On motion the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the chairman.

A number of the gentlemen, impressed with the importance of the subject, subscribed liberally before leaving the Mayor's office. Their names and amounts will be made known in a day or two.

CARELESSNESS.—Last night one of the Sixteenth district policemen found the office of Mr. Smedley, conveyancer, at Thirty-third and Bridge streets, open. The keys were in the door. Entering the apartment, the policeman also found the safe open, with the key in it. He closed the safe and office and put the keys in his pocket. This morning Mr. Smedley was notified that his property was at the station-house.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Eliza Callahan, a servant in the employ of a family residing at No. 332 South street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of clothing from her employer. Some of the stolen garments were found under the bed in defendant's apartment. The accused was committed to prison by Alderman Moore.

BADLY HURT YESTERDAY.—Sarah Bradbury, residing at No. 4139 Main street, Frankford, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence and received injuries of a serious nature. Her life is despaired of.

THE NEW STATION-HOUSE.—The new Fifth District Station-house was visited by a large number of persons yesterday. It will remain open for inspection to-day and to-morrow.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and 50 bags recleaned sold from second hands at 12½c. ₰ pound. We quote from first hands at 11@11½c. ₰ pound. Timothy ranges from $5 to $6·25, and Flaxseed from $2·05 to $2·10.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy Kentucky do. do. at $8·50. Rye Flour sells at $6.

In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is no change to record in the Wheat market, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of Indiana red at $1·57@1·59; Pennsylvania do. at $1·42@1·45; Ohio do. at $1·55@1·60; and 800 bushels Indiana amber at $1·61@1·65. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·03 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is unchanged; sales of yellow at 79@80c.; and Western mixed at 78c. Oats are firm and sell at 60@63c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky is dull at 93@94c. for Western iron-bound; 50 bbls. second-hand Pennsylvania iron-bound sold at 92c.

# FOURTH EDITION

## The Governor Clayton Impeachment

**Tax on Savings Bank Deposits.**

**New Dominion Advices.**

**The Fishery Question**

**Sir John Rose and the Commission**

**Proceedings of Congress.**

**The Appropriation Bills.**

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Patent Extensions.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The bill introduced by Senator Fenton yesterday and referred to the Committee on Patents, requires the Commissioner of Patents to grant a rehearing of the application of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner for an extension of letters patent granted them November 4, 1856, entitled "For improvement in power-looms for the manufacture of carpets," the Commissioner being authorized to revive and extend the letters patent for a further term of seven years from the 4th of November, 1870. They are to have the same effect as if they had been originally granted for twenty-one years, provided that all persons who at the time of the passage of this act had constructed or caused to be constructed or used looms on the plan of the said invention shall be at liberty during such extended term to use and vend to others to use said looms so constructed or used.

**Tax on Savings Bank Deposits.**

Messrs. Hunter, of Brooklyn, and Smith, of New York, representing the savings banks, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, urging the repeal of the tax on savings deposits when over five hundred dollars.

**The ex-Emperor Napoleon and United States Courts.**

A case was argued before the Supreme Court to-day, involving the question whether the Emperor Napoleon the Third had the right to sue in a court of the United States, in a matter involving damages done to a French national vessel in the bay of San Francisco, occasioned by a collision. General Cushing took the affirmative, and C. B. Goodrich the negative.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Missouri Legislature.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The State Senate has passed a concurrent resolution, previously adopted by the House, asking Congress to pass a full and complete amnesty act. The House has passed a bill for taxing all railroads in the State.

**The Governor Clayton Impeachment.**

The *Democrat's* Little Rock, Ark., special says articles of impeachment against Governor Clayton were passed by a combination of the Brooks and Johnson wing of the Republicans, twelve in number, with the Democrats, numbering thirty. The Democrats admit that none of the articles can be sustained, but they say the object of passing the articles of impeachment is to suspend Governer Clayton from office, and that this will put Governor Johnson in the executive office, and enable him to defeat any judgment of ousting him the Supreme Court may give by calling out the militia and setting the laws at defiance. Clayton will not surrender the office to Johnson until Johnson establishes his claim to the Lieutenant-Governorship.

It is rumored that Governor Johnson will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling on the people to stand by him. Not one of the State officers will recognize Johnson as acting Governor, and what will come of this is not easy to tell. It is not improbable that a full-blown revolution may meet the gaze of to-morrow's sun. The thirty-eight who voted against impeachment are all Republicans.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

**Prince Edward Island Affairs.**

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I, Feb. 17.—The Governor, in opening the Legislature, represented the colony as prosperous. Referring to the fisheries the Governor said the question of excluding United States vessels from the colony having been submitted to the Imperial Government, a reply was received which led to the removal of the prohibition restrictions.

**Sir John Rose and the Joint High Commission.**

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—A Government organ here says in relation to Sir John Rose declining to sit on the high commission that the financial negotiations intrusted to Sir John Rose by the Washington Government have constituted the main if not the only reason for his declining to accept the position of commissioner.

A large loan is already advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of consolidating the American debt and with a view to a reduction of the rate of interest upon it. There would be impropriety in Sir John Rose accepting negotiations for a portion of this loan in England and sitting upon the commission at the same time.

**The Fishery Question.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—In the House Sir A. T. Galt pointed out the great importance of the House giving early expression of its opinion respecting the fishery question, and hoped the correspondence will be brought down, or at least explanations made by the Government respecting a matter of so much moment, and urged the great gravity of the interests concerned as a reason for the production of the correspondence, so the House might be informed respecting the apparent changes of imperial policy on the fishery question.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the House had received a wrong impression rerpectinz the fisheries matter. But all the papers would be produced.

Sir A. T. Galt considered it advisable that the discussion should take place before the departure of Sir John A. Macdonald for Washington, in order that his hands might be strengthened by the opinion of Parliament.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Canal Commissioner Confirmed.**

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Senate has confirmed G. E. Dayton Auditor of the Canal Department.

**Obituary.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Richard Adams Locke, author of the celebrated moon hoax, died at Staten Island yesterday, aged seventy-one.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.**

**Senate.**

The Vice-President presented the credentials of Eli Saulsbury as Senator from Delaware for six years from March 4 next, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bills for the apportionment of members of the Territorial Councils of Wyoming and Colorado. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, adversely, the House bill relating to the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Naval Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the House bill allowing credits in the settlement of the accounts of John L. Thomas and Edwin H. Webster, present and former Collector of Baltimore for moneys embezzled.

**House of Representatives.**

Mr. Brooks, of New York, presented the petition of some four hundred manufacturers of bags made of jute, hemp, and flax, now damaged or thrown out of work by the new tariff, which discriminates against them in making them pay 35 per cent. on the raw material, when the foreign manufactured material comes in at 30 per cent.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Garfield in the chair, the general debate being limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates $27,475,080.

Mr. Niblack addressed the House in an argument against the interference of the military in the State elections, a use of the army which, in his judgment, was wholly unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that he was going to do what he had never done before—oppose the whole army bill. He would do it now because the army was perverted by the President of the United States. The army, which had hitherto acquired its honors and glories at Yorktown and Saratoga, at Chapultepec, in the Wilderness, or on the mountains of Tennessee, was now used, and mainly used, for electioneering purposes either in the Southern or in the Northern States of the Union. So long as the army was used, or could be used, for any such purpose, never, so help him God, never, under any circumstances, would he vote a dollar for its support. The purpose for which West Point officers were now used was no longer as officers of the army, but as inspectors and supervisors of elections; no longer to maintain the honor of the flag, but to stand around the ballot-box and carry elections in behalf of the President of the United States and his party.

Mr. Sargent used against the Democrats the correspondence between Governor Haight, of California, and President Johnson for the use of the military to carry the last Presidential election in California for Seymour and Blair, and said that it would hardly be believed that the same Governor Haight had recently published a letter announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, and that one of his planks was opposition to military interference in the elections.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Sargent whether he was in favor of it.

Mr. Sargent said he was in favor of it under such circumstances as existed in the Sixth ward of New York, but, even if he were not, the Democratic party had shown in the illustrious instance he had referred to that it is.

The discussion on this point was continued in a noisy and excited manner by Messrs. Brooks, Sargent, Randall, Niblack, Morgan, and Schumaker, in the course of which Mr. Schumaker said that more fraud had been perpetrated and mere votes bought and sold in St. Lawrence county, New York, than in all the wards of New York city, and that it was usual for Republican Governors, from Seward to Fenton, to pardon convicts about election time.

Mr. Beck inquired of Mr. Dickey, who had charge of the bill, whether the act of last year, regulating the pay of army officers, had not actually increased their pay; also, as to what had become of the fifteen millions received for the sale of arms and munitions during the last nine months; and also, as to how much had been paid to men sent all over the country to control elections?

Mr. Dickey replied, that as to the first inquiry the money received from the sale of arms could not be used in appropriations, but would be conveyed into the treasury after the 30th of June next, and that, as to the bill regulating the payment of army officers, he understood that under it the pay of all the subaltern officers up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel had been increased, and all over that rank diminished.

Mr. Logan contradicted the assertiont hat the pay of the army officers had been increased under the act of last year, and stated that the aggregate reduction of army expenses was over two millions, and that all statements to the contrary were misrepresentations gotten up in order to drive Congress back to the old system of pay, so that the Government might be plundered under the name of commutations without any chance of the plunderers being detected.

Mr. Lawrence admitted that under the law of last year the aggregate expense of the army had been reduced $2,000,000, but said that that was owing to the reduction in the number of officers and rank and file of the army.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Cotton weak, with a declining tendency; middling upland, 14¾@15; low middling, 14¼c. Flour dull. Wheat firm, and choice in good demand; Ohio and Indiana, $1·58@1·75, other grades unchanged. Corn—white Southern dull at 84@86c.; yellow Southern steady at 81c. Oats dull at 57@60c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93c.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet; sales 2500 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans, 15¾c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 8000 barrels State at $6·10@7·15; Ohio at $6·80@7·45; Western at $6·10@7·70; Southern at $6·85@8·75. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring, $1·51@1·54; winter red and amber Western, $1·59@1·61. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@84c. Oats dull; sales 26,000 bushels Western at 65½@69c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22 62; old mess, $22@22·25; prime mess, $19·50@20. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 93c.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Feb. 17, 1871.

There is a slight improvement in financial circles this morning, but the market still continues exceptionally dull for this period of the year. Money continues abundant, but it is owing rather to the light demand both for business and speculative purposes than to any plethora of cash capital. 5 and 6 per cent. is still the range for call borrowers, and really good paper finds ready sale at 7@8 per cent. in the outside market. These terms are not oppressive by any means, and it is doubtful if they will rule much if any lower than they now are. Gold is comparatively quiet, with all the sales ranging from 111@111⅛, standing at the latter figure at noon.

Government bonds are quiet and rather unsettled, but prices are not materially changed.

Stocks were rather active and stronger. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 105; city 6s, new bonds, at 101½; do. ante-war issues at 102¼; and Lehigh gold loan at 88¼@88½.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 49⅛@49·69; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 59¾@59¾; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 117; Northern Central at 40¾; and Lehigh Valley at 60¼. Oil Creek and Allegheny was in good demand, but the light offerings restricted the sales; we quote at 47¼. 39¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 35, b. o.

The balance of the list was quiet. Manufacturers' Bank sold at 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8250 Pa 6s, 1 se | 105 | $6000 Pa & N Y C 7s b4 | 93 |
| $3700 City 6s, prior to '62 | 102¼ | 20 sh N Cent R | 40¼ |
| $800 City 6s, Old | 101¾ | 14 sh Far & M Bk | 125¾ |
| $2500 City 6s, New | 101¾ | 50 sh Manuf Bk | 29 |
| $400 do | 101¾ | 10 sh C & A R | 117 |
| $1000 Allc Co 5s | 11¾ | 26 sh Reading R | 49·69 |
| $1000 Pa R reg m bs | 96 | 50 do | 49¾ |
| $500 N Pa 7s | 95¾ | 500 do | b5. 49·69 |
| $7000 Phil & E 6s | 94 | 2 sh Penna R | 59¾ |
| $2000 O C & A R 7s | b30. 93 | 56 sh Leh V R | 60¾ |